The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Extraordinary Conduct of the French Commandant at Laon.

The Gates Opened, the Prussians Admitted, and then the Mine Fired.

The Citadel Destroyed and a Great Number of the Enemy Killed.

Reported Escape of Bazaine from Metz.

He Cuts His Way Through the Prussian Army.

Strasbourg Prepared to Hold Out two Months Longer.

The Invading Armies to Concentrate Before Paris on Wednesday.

EXTRAORDINARY REPORTS.

Laon Blown Up by Order of the Commandant—The Gates First Opened and the Prussians Admitted—Rumored Escape of Bazaine from Metz—Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The afternoon papers report the following: The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon. The French commandant opened the gates and the Prussians, officers and soldiers, entered. When they were well inside the French commandant fired the mine, blowing up the citadel and killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

ESCAPE OF BAZAINE FROM METZ.

PARIS, Sept. 10—Evening.—There is considerable excitement in the city, this evening, on the receipt of favorable news. A report is in circulation that Marshal BAZAINE has succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz, through the Prussian Army, and is now on his march toward Paris. This report had a very decided effect at the Bourse, and rentes advanced to 55 francs.

STRASBOURG ABLE TO HOLD OUT.

A letter received from Strasbourg says the condition of the city is much better than was supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food for two months.

THE ADVANCING ARMIES.

Chauny Evacuated by the French—Concentration before Paris on Wednesday—Progress of the Invaders.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Prussians are advancing on the city very leisurly. The French force evacuted Chauny as the Prussians appeared before the town, destroying the railroad as they went out. [Chauny is in the Department of Aisne, eighteen miles west north-west of Laon.] The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussians between Rethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads. At several places near Paris the trees have been cut down, so as to impede the progress of the enemy. The Garde Mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding, and capturing numbers of them.

THE INVADERS TO CONCENTRATE ON WEDNESDAY.

SEDAN, Sept. 9.—There are now marching on Paris five corps d'armée. The corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian corps left Rejour at 5 o'clock. The other corps have all been ordered to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris, by the 14th inst.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—At the present pace the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris on Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Compeigne this (Saturday) forenoon.

PROGRESS OF THE ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Prussian advance was reported at Soissons, on the Aisne, last night. It is said the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. A force of 4,000 Prussians passed Vitry-le Français yesterday. [In the department of Marne, nineteen miles south south-east of Chalons, on the right bank of the Marne.]

PARIS, Sept. 10—P. M.—It is announced that the Prussians were at La Ferte-sous-Jouaire last night. The *Moniteur* announces that the bombardment of Shelestadt has begun. [On the Strasbourg and Basle railroad, twenty-six miles south-west of Strasbourg.]

IN AND ABOUT PARIS.

Rush from the City—Taxation of the Citizens Who Fly from Duty—Protection of the Environs—No More Violence—Miscellaneous Notes.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Many families are leaving the city, in vehicles. Exorbitant prices are charged, as it is not supposed these vehicles and horses will ever be returned. Advices from Havre say that the crowd of strangers there is so great that the hotels are overwhelmed. The boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. The trains arrive at Havre from Paris hours behind time, so heavily are they loaded. The citizens of Paris who have gone away are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid by them for lodging the Garde Mobile. When these citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

SCENES AT THE DEPOT.

The scenes at the depot in this city are very affecting. Great crowds gather there as the time approaches for the departure of the trains. The cars, in all cases, are overcrowded, and many people are necessarily left behind. At the depot a great number of Chassepots were found piled in the wagons. They had apparently been forgotten three weeks ago. Good use will be made of them now.

THE ENVIRONS.

Last evening a number of fine houses in the environs of the city were destroyed by fire by order of the authorities. The suburban residents have been ordered to evacuate the zone reached by the guns on the fortifications. Large numbers of the cavalry have reached Versailles from Sedan. A short rest is only needed when they will be enabled to resume active service. They will be detailed to watch the environs. All the railroad tunnels in the Departments of the Seine and Marne have been blown up by order of the military authorities. The bridges have also been destroyed. The forests of Clamart and Meadow are being destroyed by order of the Government.

NO MORE VIOLENCE.

It is noticed that the protestations against violence, recently made by the ultra journals, have had the best effect upon the minds of the people, who are thus made aware that revolution does not mean anarchy. The citizens seem determined to avoid disorders now. All persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once. It is just announced that the publication of the *Marseillaise* newspaper has been suspended. All the editors have abandoned the concern.

MOVEMENTS OF GUN-BOATS.

Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are iron-clad, draw but little water and are heavily armed. They are to be used in the Seine....The light draft French gun-boats are descending the Rhine.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Secretary-General of the Bank of France, says the Crown jewels are not there. The Government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place outside the city. The Bank has been removed to Toulouse.

ARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

It is announced that a large quantity of Remington rifles has lately arrived here from England. The journals announce the seizure here of 30,000 needle-guns. These will be distributed to the soldiers forthwith.

HAVRE AND LYONS.

The journals of Havre and Lyons demand that greater measures of defense be adopted, as they fear they may be attacked. At Lyons earthworks have been thrown up, and it is proposed to cut the bridges.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes accounts of excesses committed by the "Red" Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MINISTERS.

It is certain that the Ministers of Finance, War and Foreign Affairs, will go to Tours at once. M. GAMBETTA, the Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed, even if communications are cut, that matters have been so arranged that the authorities will manage to correspond between Tours and Paris. The Diplomatic Corps will go to Tours today.

NOTES.

The *Gaulois* says: "After to-morrow the supply of gas will be cut off from the city, as we must avoid the dangers of explosions by means of the enemy's shells."

By order of the military authorities, a tramway is constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores, &c.

The Garde Nationale are to do night duty on the ramparts.

Large numbers of tha Garde Mobile are continually arriving at Paris.

A proclamation issued today by the Mayor of Paris requests the people to prepare their houses so as to extinguish fires quickly; also that the persons charged with the sanitary care of the city may have easy access to dwellings.

EMILE GIRARDIN announces that he will publish a new journal outside of Paris. Most of the Paris journals publish articles now without the signature of the writer.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The gas-works of Paris are located outside of the defenses. These are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. The reign of the mob and terrorism therefore impends.

The *Standard's* correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their 600,000 men.

M. BANNEVILLE has resigned the French Ambassadorship at Rome.

THE EXILES.

King William's Emotion on Meeting Napoleon—Prince Napoleon Indignant—The Empress and the Prince.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—King WILLIAM wrote to the Queen describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says: "It was overwhelming for a moment. I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom three years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved."

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Some of the journals having reported that Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes a letter to the journals denying the story, and adding that both his friends and his enemies know that he has more manly habits.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—King WILLIAM has given orders that NAPOLEON shall be treated as the Sovereign of France....The Empress EUGENIE and the Prince Imperial remain secluded at Hastings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Extent of the Prussian Victory at Sedan—Extraordinary Number of Prisoners and Arms Taken—The Total Casualties of the War.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch, dated at the Prussian head-quarters at Rheims, last night, has been received today:

More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan, before the capitulation on the 2d inst. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands. Of these 14,000 were wounded. Besides the prisoners, 400 field-pieces, including seventy *mitrailleurs*, 150 siege guns, 10,000 horses, and an immense amount of war material was surrendered.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Two Generals—PELLE and BELLEMAR—who refused to sign the capitulation at Sedan, managed to escape through the Prussian lines. The latter has just been appointed commander of the forces at St. Denis.

THE TOTAL CASUALTIES.

It is said the casualties of the war thus far aggregate 400,000. More than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Bavarian Government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation. Stragglers from the armies are still pillaging on the Belgian frontier.

Prospects of Peace—Efforts of Olozaga—Austria Negotiating for an Armistice—The Republic.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The peace conditions as printed by the *Gazette de France*, are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no three thousand millions as an indemnity, or the surrender of any position held by the iron-clad fleet.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—OLOZAGA is attempting vainly to mediate, as he insists on the integrity of French soil.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* writes that England having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It is denied that Lord LYONS has gone to King WILLIAM's head-quarters.

THE REPUBLIC.

The *Figaro* of this morning says the Republic of France has been officially recognized by Italy and Spain. The official journal of the Republic today publishes the letters of the Ministers from Italy and Switzerland, recognizing the Provisional Government and the answers of JULES FAVRE thereto.

ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

The attitude of England is unfavorably regarded on the Continent. The Paris Press complain bitterly of the compassionate tone of the London journals.

Coming German Celebration in Buffalo—The Programme.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The programme for the great German celebration here, on Monday next, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers and orphans of the fatherland, has just been completed. All the German religious, singing, Turnverein, and other societies, will join in the procession. Six bands of music have been engaged for the occasion. There will be an oration, a poem, music, singing by the Sunday-school children and Liedertafel and Sængerbund Societies, &c., at the public park, during the day. Exercises by the Turnverein Societies, singing, fire-works, &c., will take place in the evening. Four thousand persons have already signified their intention of joining the procession.

CITY WAR NEWS.

Departure of French Recruits.

Between sixty and seventy young Frenchmen started by the European-bound steamships, yesterday, to join the French Army. They appeared to be greatly excited and eager to get to the front, being evidently determined to help retrieve disasters which have lately befallen their country. They came in small detachments from different States, one from Alabama being under the command of M. CHAS. VERDU, formerly a Sergeant in a cuirassier regiment. Two officers of the French contingent in MAXIMILIAN's service, who have remained in Central America since the recall of the French troops, also took their departure. Several young men from New York were forwarded by the French Committee, and were accompanied on board by a delegation headed by Mr. GOTHAIR. One young Frenchman worked his way from New-Orleans here, and took passage as a seaman. Among the Germans who left was Baron VON EICKSTEAF, a Colonel of a Prussian regiment now serving under King WILLAM. He was accompanied by Baron VON BRANDESED, an officer in the American Navy, and a surgeon named Dr. A. FRICH.

The German War Fund Collections.

The Treasurer of the General German Aid Society reports that the war fund collections have reached the sum of $120,440 46, of which $106,743 09 was collected in this City. There was $10,000 transmitted from St. Louis, being the second installment, while $3,697 was sent to Mr. SAUER in different sums from various parts in the interior. The City collections included a donation of $200 from Gov. HOFFMAN; $600 by the Arion Society, and $500 by the Beethoven Maennerchor. Of the whole amount $65,000 has been paid over to the German Consul-General and forwarded to Berlin. There was $4,283 42 expended in paying the passage of the surgeons sent out from this City to the battle-fields and the German hospitals, and $77,748 was deposited in bank.

Mr. JOHANNES ROESSING, the Consul-General, reports that up to date he has received $117,058 54, of which amount $15,000 were transmitted to Berlin yesterday, in addition to previous remittances, amounting to $105,000. Galveston has contributed an additional sum of $1,000 in gold. The German ladies of Chicago have raised by a fair, yet in progress, the sum of $10,000, which has been directly transmitted to the Central Station in Berlin.

The German subscription in the Twenty-second Ward has reached the sum of $1,012 75, of which $378 75 have been collected.

The Hoboken Germans have $1,700 35.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn organization reports a subscription of $2,500, which will be sent to Berlin in a few days.

FORMATION OF A LADIES' GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A general committee of German ladies has just been organized, composed of thirty ladies, the officers of which are as follows: Mme. Consul-General ROESSING, Presidentess; Mmes. KUEHNE and HEIDELBACH, Vice-Presidentesses; and Mme. Gov. SALOMON and Miss MARIE LEMCHE, Secretaries. They have issued a call to the German ladies of the United States, explaining the object of their organization, calling upon them to unite in arranging fairs and exhibitions, to create a fund in aid of the wounded and crippled warriors of their fatherland.

The French National Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee is making arrangements for a meeting of the French in this City, with a view of giving a new impulse to their cause. Contributions continue to be made from different sources. Among others was received the sixth contribution by a "reunion of friends," who meet regularly in Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth street, to collect funds in aid of the wounded French.

VON MOLTKE.

The Planner of the War—A Sketch of his Career and Surroundings.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Standard.

The superior Generalship on the German side in this war with France—or with the Emperor of the French, as King WILLIAM declares, in spite of the too probable fact that the Republic would mean peace as little as the Empire—has been a common theme. It is a truth as indisputable that the soldiers of North and South Germany have been handled with consummate skill as that a marvelous incapacity of management has thrown the brave French troops upon their fate; but our present purpose is not to pursue a comparison sufficiently odious already. The tale of how those invading forces of NAPOLEON were so distributed along a hostile line as to invite destruction in detail, and how, as an almost natural consequence, they were destroyed, would not serve to demonstrate convincingly any excellence in the tactics which led their foes to take the advantage of numbers, readiness and commanding position. We simply assume that ability and success are associated by all readers with the name of MOLTKE, and that, as an eminently able and successful man, he must needs be an object of general interest.

An exceedingly shabby-looking, not to say miserable, house in Behrens-strasse, Berlin, is pointed out to strangers as the residence of this great General and consummate war administrator, to whom no plan, as a whole, seems too great, and no microscopic detail too trivial. The watchmaker's accurate neatness of hand, laboring unerringly in the assemblage of parts to a whole, has been figuratively cited with respect to many great and complex works, from the construction of the university downward. The house in Behrens strasse may be regarded as the workshop where wheels and wheels have been put patiently together by one pair of strong hands; for strength implies delicacy, whether in playing a sonata, making a timepiece, or adjusting the numerous minute matters needful to the carrying through of a victorious campaign. Here it is that the most wonderful piece of human mechanism known to military history, the German Army of 1870—a combination unparalleled in the multitude of its elements and the perfection and vastness of its entirety—was put together. The watch has proved an excellent piece of work; and people are curious to know what manner of man is the watchmaker.

Gen. HELLMUTH, Baron VON MOLTKE, to whose already proven skill and energy was intrusted the gigantic task of setting in immediate motion half a million of men—of calculating from all corners of the land the time required to bring on a certain day, and at a certain hour, to a certain point many single corps, uniting as a vast, compact and solid army—belongs to a family of Old Mecklenburg. He was born in the first year of the century at a farm known as Samow, near Ribnitz. His traditions were all military. His father had served in the Möllendorf Regiment, and was resolved on giving a thorough soldierly training to his sons. Very soon after the birth of him whose career we are now briefly sketching, the family went to Holstein; and in the year 1812 he was sent with an elder brother to the Land Cadet Academy of Copenhagen, so that Prussia is indebted to Denmark as well as to the Duchy of Mecklenburg for the production of a soldier whose services will have left their mark in the history of this young but powerful monarchy. When twenty-two years of age our cadet entered the Prussian service as Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Leib Infantry regiment, which was stationed at Frankfort-on-the Oder. The corps was commanded at the time by Gen. VON DER MARWICK, whose wife was by birth a Countess VON MOLTKE. To this circumstance may be possibly ascribed the fact that the young officer, whose means and worldly prospects were now very small, found influential friends. He was entirely dependent on his slender pay, for his nearest relatives had fallen on evil days, and their fortune was lost. By great exertions and self-denial, Lieut. MOLTKE educated himself in modern languages, and his diligence obtained for him, in a short time, the direction of the Division School, in which post his duties were discharged with such eminent satisfaction to his superior officers that he was attached to the staff of Gen. VON MUFFLING, and was employed to take topographical measurements in Silesia and elsewhere. Soon afterward he became Captain; and in two years was admitted to the general staff. While holding the rank of Captain, he was sent to Turkey, with Capts. LANE, VON MUHLBACH, FISCHE and VON WINKE, to organize the army there on the Prussian model. The work was attended with results almost ludicrously unsuccessful. As soon as the Turkish troops were disciplined and organized, they deserted *en masse*. But military literature owes to MOLTKE's Eastern visit his popular and instructive *Letters from Turkey*; and the same mission also gave him the opportunity of making valuable drawings of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and Constantinople.

In the year 1839—and we may remind the reader that VON MOLTKE's years are the years of the century, so that his age is always denoted by the last two figures—he returned, after a most interesting journey through Lesser Asia, to Europe. In the year following he married Miss VON BURT, of Holstein, and about the same time he was promoted to the rank of Major. In 1845 he again left Germany and went to Rome, where he was attached as Adjutant to Prince HEINRICH of Prussia. Few people now remember this Prince, who was the uncle of the present King of Prussia; and who, having become a Roman Catholic, ended his days in the City of the Popes. After leaving Prussia, Prince HEINRICH was reported dead. But he lived to furnish a theme which the historical novelist of another generation may turn to good account. Having brought the dead body of the Prince back to Prussia, Major VON MOLTKE became chief of the General Staff of the Fourth Army Corps in Magdeburg; in 1850 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1851 Colonel, in 1856 Major-General, and in 1859 Lieutenant-General. During this year he accompanied the Crown Prince of Prussia to Balmoral, and afterward, being in command of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment, resided with the Prince for a twelvemonth in Breslau. On two other memorable occasions he went in attendance on the Crown Prince to England; first when his Royal Highness espoused the Princess Royal, and afterward when the Prince was present at the funeral obsequies of her lamented father, the Prince Consort.

In 1864, when Field Marshal, the Count WRANGEL, after the Düppel victory, gave the command to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, VON MOLTKE became Chief of the General Staff, and it must have been with strange feelings, as he remembered his cadet days in Denmark, that he projected the successful passage over to Alsen. His fame was afterward to be more firmly established. The seven days' war with Austria brought into conspicuous prominence those brilliant qualities which have again shone forth, to the great glory of Prussia and the German cause and to the signal discomfiture, if not confusion, of their enemies. This is the man who guides the great army, which, repelling invasion, has carried conquest into the heart of the invader's territory.

A FOREST ON FIRE.

Graphic Account of the Great Conflagration in the Canadian Woods—Narrow Escape from Death of a Party of American Travelers—Distressing Scenes.

Messrs. JAMES S. RENDLE and H. E. DODGE, of this City; GILBERT F. SPENCER, of Chicago; and JOHN W. DUDLEY, of New-Haven, Conn., have just returned from Canada—from the vast district which was recently burnt. They encountered a terrible ordeal of fire and smoke, and were almost famished, barely escaping with their lives. They furnish the following account of the terrible conflagration:

"After having made a long journey in carriages, viewing certain lands in which we were interested, we drew near to what seemed to be a large village on fire. We did not dream of the near approach of danger, although the blaze was reflected in the firmament, and lighted up our road with an indescribably beautiful radiance. It made the sand and pebbles in the road look like precious stones. The dark edges of the woods also seemed surrounded by huge flickering shadows. As the night advanced the glow and glare grew brighter, until at last its intensity warned us that an extensive conflagration was in progress. We continued on toward it, however, wholly unconscious of the great danger into which we were going. At length, after an ominous silence, Mr. DUDLEY said, 'Great God! I believe the world is on fire!' Just then a great flash lit up the road from behind us. We looked back, and were surprised at the sight. A low moor between the forests, perhaps ten miles in width, covered with dry grass, was in a blaze, and the fire flying swifter than a locomotive. At the same time the wind changed, and the air, which had been growing hot, became almost unbearable. A gust of wind brought clouds of cinders that dropped about us. The horses trembled and neighed with fright, and as the hot cinders touched them they became almost ungovernable. The earth seemed to be a vast fiery furnace, and the heat came puffing past our faces, like the glow from a forge. Our eyes ached, and smarted with the smoke and ashes. Several times our clothing caught fire from the falling coals. Now we were hemmed in on three sides by the fire fiend, and the only avenue of escape was the road alongside the course of a creek, where the flames had not yet reached. Down this road our horses plunged at a rapid rate. The poor animals screamed with terror as the cinders showered about them, and the velocity of our progress was so terrific that we had to hold on with all our might, as the wagon went whirling and crashing over the stones. At last we came to a bridge, and reined down to the stream, hoping to gather some relief by plunging in the water, for our flesh seemed roasting. We dashed in, the horses neighing and pawing up to their backs in the deepest part. It seemed only a moment before all the country was suddenly sheeted in flame; our road was cut off, and but a narrow stretch of marsh-land was free from the flames. We abandoned the horses to their fate and dashed over the swamp. Now we would be in mire up to our knees—Mr. SPENCER sank nearly to his neck—and come out all covered with slime. At length, however, we came to dry ground where the fire had spent its fury, and left a blackened, charred wilderness of posts, stumps and sod. At daylight we came to an opening where a farm-house had stood. Here was a sad spectacle, at the sight of which we forgot our own situation. The embers of the fire were yet smouldering, and some of the blackened timbers lay over the foundation unconsumed. The barn was entirely gone, wagon-tires and iron-work, with the skeletons of cattle scattered around. The well was uncovered, and we looked down upon the body of a man clasping a young girl. They had evidently been suffocated from the foul gas, while seeking escape from the fire. As we moved away from the scene toward the house, we saw the figure of a woman with a babe in her arms. Both bodies were half consumed. Two miles further on we came to another scene of desolation. A house lay in ruins in the midst of a charred and blackened waste. A cow-shed had escaped, and in this were the family, all but one. The mother commenced to tell her tale of suffering, but broke down with grief. The husband said they had been surprised in the night, and hurriedly escaped through the blinding, choking smoke. There were five children, the eldest being sixteen, and the youngest three. Three times he rushed into the burning house, each time rescuing a child. The mother was almost insensible from fright, and he had to drag her out by main force. A little one, seven years old, the pet of the family, stood and said: 'Take JANIE and MOLLIE, (the two younger ones,) first, papa!' and waited patiently until her turn. By some means, in the confusion of the hour, he thought she had been rescued, until her voice—now in tones of alarm cried out, 'Oh! papa, take *me*, take *me*, too! Come papa, come papa!' The father dashed toward the house, which was now tottering in the flames, but was too late! He had hardly placed his foot upon the stairs when the roof fell in, and the entire structure came crashing down. 'Ah! Sir, I would have gone in and died with her, but I remembered the others. But I'll never forgive myself—never, never!'

The names of this family are TALMADGE, the others were CORNWALL. The narrators of the above saw many other terrible scenes of ruin and devastation during their journey. Their eye-lashes, whiskers and hair were singed and their faces and hands were badly blistered. Mr. DUDLEY's eyes were very badly injured.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Proposed Improvements at Buffalo—The Advantages to be Gained from the Work.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 8th inst. says:

"A very great annoyance to boatmen on this section of the Erie Canal, and one frequently complained of, is the heavy current in the narrow canal between the New-York Central Railroad bridge and Ferry-street. The Canal Commissioners have done all in their power to relieve the boatmen from this embarrassment, and have directed several important improvements to be made at the extension of the Black Rock pier. The raising of a part of the pier between the extension and the Grand Trunk swing-bridge—both now in course of construction—and the removal of 800 feet of the division bank, between the canal and Black Rock harbor, which are now completed, comprise these improvements and will undoubtedly prove immensely beneficial to this part of the canal. But with easterly winds, the water being low, the current reaches a velocity of three miles per hour, and requires the shutting off of the mills. There are eight mills located on this part of the canal, which use when running over 800,000,000 cubic feet of water in twenty-four hours, and the feeding of the lower level requires about an average of 100,000,000 cubic feet in the same time. Now to obviate the difficulties arising from this current, the most feasible plan seems to be to construct an independent canal of 150 feet clear width from the railroad bridge to the Erie Mill, and abandon the Black Rock Harbor for canal navigation, leaving it to be used for a mill-race. There is now an appropriation of $78,000 to improve that portion of the canal referred to, by deepening it, and which will be done the coming Winter. It would require, perhaps, an additional appropriation of $60,000 to make a permanent division between the Black Rock Harbor and the canal, from the railroad bridge to Ferry-street and the Erie Mill; and the embankment, and the construction of a stop-gate opposite Scajaquada Creek to admit vessels, boats, &c., to the creek, would cost $60,000 more, making a total of $120,000, which could be divided into three yearly appropriations of $40,000 each. This improvement would not only benefit canal navigation materially at this point, but would give the mills water for the entire year, with additional water power, while for the expenditure involved the State would no doubt be largely indemnified by the permanent sale of water power, warehouse seats, &c., &c.

It is understood that Canal Commissioner FAY, who has done more for Buffalo than any Canal Commissioner in the past ten years, and who has always shown a readiness to promote our interests, favors this scheme, and has the unqualified indorsement of Canal Engineer BEHN.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

The Head Men of the Sioux and Chippewa Nations Promise to Keep the Peace.

Translated from The Indian.

To Our Great Father at Washington:

We, the undersigned, men of the Sioux and Chippewa nations, considering that it is an evil thing to have war among us, and to destroy each other, contrarily to agreements previously made, according to the advice of our missionaries, Government agents, and of our Great Father, the President himself, we have this day met at Fort Abercrombie, in presence of Gen. L. C. HUNT, Rev. Father J. B. M. GENIN, and Lieut. JOHN P. RODMAN, for the purpose of making an everlasting peace, and causing the Government officers to enforce the laws already in existence, providing for cases of trouble or war caused to one nation by the other, or to one band of a nation by any band or bands of any other nation.

We, therefore, want our Great Father, the President, to know:

1. That we have this day become friends together forever, and will keep our word good.

2. That we wish the former law which makes over the pay of a murderer, who breaks the peace existing among us, to the relations of the murdered one, to be put in force this day; and, namely, in the case of NIKANIPINESS, who, last year, destroyed the life of two Sioux Indians.

3. That we desire the two Sioux Indians, HMOYANKE and COAHE, first relations to the murdered ones, to be held as great men on account of their readiness in forgiving the murderer for the good of the peace.

SIOUX NAMES.	CHIPPEWA NAMES.
(Signed,)	(Signed,)
X Sweet Corn,	X Wabanagwab,
X Paul Mazakute Mani,	X Nebaneska,
X Rupowkamaza,	X Nijakakijik,
X Tizi ha,	X Okima,
X Wakanadiman,	X Wapus,
X Wauio Catka,	X Ekas,
X Miniwata waste,	X Otjibwe,
X Wakau ukita,	X Agabe,
X Wauka adi duta,	X Pwanius,
X Hepa nuna,	X Claojwahe,
X Tcantake,	X Kwesizut,
X Simkorwanmdi,	X Nabeniash,
X Olaoli Toka,	X Wemikous,
X Ewayakapi,	X Manito,
X Cantiyapa,	X Tekawikijik,
X Wamdiploluti,	X Makikijik,
X Wasakiye,	X Kapiponake,
X Pejiskaya,	X Ocikans,
X Wicanhdi.	X Tedatsh,
	X Otinicans,
	X Nakanash.

Witnesses—L. C. HUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry; J. P. RODMAN, Second Lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

A true copy of the original:

O. M. T. PRIEST, Missionary.
J. B. M. GENIN.

POISONING IN VIRGINIA.

A Family of Six Persons Brought to Death's Door by Negresses—The Medical Testimony.

From the Richmond, Va., State Journal, Sept. 8.

This morning two young colored women (FRANCES THOMPSON and JOSEPHINE PLEASANTS) were brought before Police Justice WHITE, charged with a very serious offense, that of poisoning a whole family—six in number. They were committed to jail to await an investigation of the case on Tuesday next, the 13th. The names of the parties supposed to have been poisoned are Mary Powell, Scott Branch, William West, Sally Howell, Jane Allen, and a son of Sally Howell, a boy of about ten years of age. They all resided on Main-street, near the corner of Nineteenth. Dr. T. J. RIDDELL, who has an office over NOLTING's drug-store, on Main-street, near Eighteenth, furnished us with the following facts in the case: At about 2½ o'clock on Monday afternoon, Dr. RIDDELL, while on the way to his office from dinner, stopped at MCPHAIL's drug-store. He had been in the store but a short while, when a colored man came in, and said that he would like to see a doctor, adding that a Mrs. POWELL, who resided as above stated, was taken very ill, and desired the services of a physician immediately. Dr. RIDDELL accompanied the colored man to the place indicated, and upon entering the room, found the woman prostrated on the bed, vomiting extensively, and showing other symptoms, which the doctor, after questioning her as to what she had eaten, took to be a case of cholera morbus. He prescribed for her accordingly. The woman then called his attention to a little boy, about ten years of age, who was in another part of the apartment, apparently in the same condition as herself. After prescribing for the boy, Mrs. POWELL requested the doctor to go down into a room below, and see what was the matter with a colored man who was also taken suddenly ill at about the same time. After trying every remedy that medical science could suggest in cases, as he supposed, of cholera morbus, the doctor left, but was again summoned about an hour later, the messenger saying that Mrs. POWELL was worse, and also that another woman, Mrs. POWELL's cook, was very ill, exhibiting similar symptoms. Upon reaching the house he was struck with the singular nature and pertinacity of the symptoms, which he at once suspected to be the result of some deadly poison. He then resorted to other remedies, and substituted antidotes for his previous prescription. The patients continued to vomit until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, when they began to show signs of relief. As an evidence of the fatal effect of the poison, some of the contents of the person's stomach, which had been ejected, was administered to a dog, and the animal died a few moments after. The matter was reported to the Chief of Police, who caused an immediate inquiry to be made into the circumstances, which resulted in the arrest of the above parties.

A medical examination is being had of the substance containing the alleged poison.

Our reporter had an interview with the two girls arrested, at the station-house.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, about twenty-two years of age, is a griff, with an intelligent and pleasant countenance, answering pointedly all the questions put to her; the other, JOSEPHINE, supposed to be an accessory to the alleged henious offense, is a mulatress of about fifteen years of age, reticent and not disposed to say much. FRANCIS said she had been in the employ of Mrs. POWELL for upward of two years; had been kindly treated by her, and was very fond of her. She, of course, utterly denies any knowledge of an attempt against the life of Mrs. POWELL and others, and could not understand why she should have been arrested upon such a charge.

A Mild Sensation at Red Hook, N. Y.—Arrest of a Young Girl for Threatening to Kill her Father.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*, of the 9th inst., says:

"A case with a mixture of tragic and comic came before Justice PAULMIER, at Red Hook Village, yesterday. WALTER HOFFMAN swore out a warrant against his daughter, a prepossessing young lady of about twenty-three years of age. It appears that his daughter, who was married some time ago, but is not now living with her husband, is keeping house for her father at Red Hook Village. HOFFMAN charges that, on Monday night, his daughter threatened to kill him, and to knock down the doors of the house. HOFFMAN is said, by the neighbors, to be somewhat penurious, carrying the keys to the pantries of the house continually in his pocket, and as she alleges, dealing out their daily food in very spare quantities. The case being called by the Justice, any number of sympathizing friends appeared and volunteered to go bail, which was accepted, and thus the case stands for the present.

The Lincoln Monument in Union-Square.

Laborers and masons are at work preparing for the Lincoln Monument to be erected on the south-west corner of Union-square. The foundation (of granite, five feet deep) has already been laid. The sub-base of the pedestal, to be placed on this, and on the sub-base the pedestal itself—the former is a single stone nine feet five inches square. The pedestal will have no inscription. It will be five feet square at the bottom tapering gradually to three feet square at the top. On the upper part of this are to be thirty-six stars, indicating the number of States in the Union during Mr. LINCOLN's administration. The aggregate height of the sub-base, base and pedestal blocks will be thirteen feet. Adding ten feet for the height of the statue, the entire altitude of the monument will be twenty-three feet. The statue is of bronze, representing the late President in modern costume, cloaked and bare-headed, and was designed by Mr. BROWNE, sculptor of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON on the south-east corner of Union-square. It was cast in Philadelphia, and has been for some weeks in a yard on the North River, near the foot of Fourteenth-street. The monument was ordered by the Union League Club.

WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN.

Ratification Meeting at Republican Headquarters.

Address of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Club.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Club was held at the Republican Headquarters, in Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of WOODFORD and KAUFMAN. The meeting was very well attended, and early in the evening the Woodford and Kaufman Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District marched in and were enthusiastically received. Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE presided. Mr. B. A. WILLIS, on behalf of the delegation to the Saratoga Convention, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN AND SOLDIERS OF THE CLUB: By courtesy of my colleagues, the duty of making a report on your delegation to the Saratoga Convention devolves upon me. On the morning of the 6th inst. we arrived at Saratoga. We found its hotels, its groves and its avenues thronging with honest and patriotic men—men who had already determined that the hour of misrule was at an end. [Applause.] At 12 o'clock they assembled together in Convention. They organized resolutions which embodied the purposes of the soldiers and sailors of the State. They inaugurated a campaign which would result in the overthrow of fraud and corruption at the ballot-box, restore purity in the administration of public affairs and indorse the successful, glorious and triumphant Administration of Unconditional Surrender GRANT. [Applause.] They were presided over by a man who is now our leader, who bears in the van the standard of our faith on which the word victory is written, Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD. [Cheers.] The purposes for which the soldiers were assembled were fully consummated through the sagacity and earnest zeal of your representatives, and among those I name with exultation our own President, Col. DUGANNE. [Applause.] By good management, all who belonged to the regular delegations were present, and our platform and purposes were submitted. They voted, and the result was that on the morrow, when the grand Convention of the Republican Party assembled, they found that a large element of their body stood pledged, without reference to the purposes of politicians; and they determined that no longer cold, bloodless men, without heart and without conscience, should subordinate to their private ends and private ambitions the glorious principles of the Republican Party. They determined that these men should no longer hold the helm or lead us in the unequal struggle. Several delegations being secured for the soldiers' candidate, and there being soldiers of nearly all the delegations throughout the State, with a few dishonorable exceptions, these men were true to the pledges of yesterday, and by their sworn and determined wills achieved the purpose which had been first indicated at the Convention of the soldiers and sailors. Gen. WOODFORD was nominated as your candidate, with HOFFMAN's claims compared with his, but they were determined that the soldier, whose name they had emblazoned on their standard, should be elected, and to that end they should use every means of loyalty and principle in the State. To that end the German element was recognized, and out of respect to the vast number of Germans in the State who have been steadfast in their support of the Republican Party and their aid in the preservation of the Union, and in recognition of the struggle waged by their countrymen afar off in behalf of liberty and civilization, one of their choice was chosen candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Other candidates were also nominated for the various departments in the State who were well qualified for the positions. There were politicians who doubted the ultimate result, but the almost universal judgment of the men in Saratoga, who represented the wisdom and intelligence of the State, was that our cause would be triumphant in November next. Then the platform was adopted—a platform that recognized all the essential elements of republicanism.

The following preamble and resolutions were subsequently adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The Soldiers' Central Club of the City of New-York, as organized for the common support of its members, and to render effective service to the Republican cause; and,

Whereas, As citizen-soldiers we mean that our acts shall be in accordance with our professions; therefore,

Resolved, That the veterans, who fought for the Republic, regard with well-founded apprehensions, the culpable indifference of large bodies of their fellow-citizens to the increasing and astounding corruptions in politics, venality in legislation, and dishonesty in official life, which are undermining all faith in self-government and poisoning the springs of public and private virtue.

Resolved, That, year by year, we witness with alarm, in the State of New-York, our guaranties of civil safety endangered, protection to life and property uncertain, the courts of law overawed by ruffians, the ballot-box a depository of worthless paper, and the election returns a perversion of the popular will.

Resolved, That we trace the bulk of these evils and grievances to that disregard of public duty which permits "rings" of scheming politicians to usurp the high places of government, and to share with their mercenary supporters the treasures wrung by taxation out of the hard toils and unrequited industry of the people.

Resolved, That we here solemnly declare that we did not offer our lives and limbs to the service of our country in order that "rings" should hereafter rule our politics; and that we did not fight to establish peace and prosperity for the whole Union in order that the State of New-York should behold her official patronage divided among the Copperheads whose pens and voices gave aid and comfort to traitors during the darkest hours of our national struggle.

Resolved, That in the Administration of President GRANT we recognize a fitting sequel to the patriotic service in which he, as Commander-in-Chief, and we as his comrades, performed our duty as soldiers in defense of our beloved country, and that we rely upon our old leader to remember his comrades, as we remember him, while we continue to prove, as citizens, our devotion to the cause that we upheld together.

Resolved, That the policy of the Republican Administration, as interpreted by President GRANT, will assure the permanent prosperity, as it has secured the unbroken peace of our Republic, and that we pledge ourselves to support the laws of Congress protecting the ballot-box against corruption in New-York with the same loyal determination that defended the Union from rebellion.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD as the Union candidate for Governor; that he is worthy of the support of every New-York honest volunteer who wore the blue, without distinction of party; and that the soldiers and sailors of the Empire State intend to elect him commander-in-chief over JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of the Tammany "home guard."

Resolved, That we recommend the immediate formation of Woodford soldier clubs throughout the City and State of New York, and that the address adopted by the Soldiers' Central Club be circulated in every district.

Major CORSA, on behalf of the Committe on Address, presented the following:

VETERANS OF THE UNION SERVICE: We are again in line of battle. Five years have passed since the rebellion ended, but the ties that held us in war unite us closely in peace.

A fellow-soldier has been nominated as the Union Republican candidate for Governor of New-York. He was one of the 400,000 volunteers of this State who marched to the front, and of whom 40,000 gave their lives for the Union—3,000 perishing in rebel prisons. More than 30,000 widows, parents and orphans cherish the memory of these, with tears and prayers.

Comrades! Did you offer your sacrifices for nothing? Is the harvest of your patriotism to be reaped by those only who pursued your weary marches during four long years, with scoffs and curses? The loyal States of East and West have remembered their gallant sons, and called them to Executive chairs. Shall the Empire State alone forget her 400,000 volunteers, and retain as her Governor the chosen representative of a Democracy that whined of "peace" during the war, and mutters war during peace? Did you make possible the elective franchise for slaves, in order that this franchise should become valueless to freemen? Did you take the musket to make self-government for the Union, in order that "Rings" and "repeaters" might make self-government impossible in New-York?

Comrades! a hundred millions of hopeful hearts in the Old World are yearning for Republican liberty. But what is Republican liberty without the purity of the ballot-box? What is it without "a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people?" What is it unless the vote of every citizen be sacred to himself alone, and powerful to express his single will? What is Democracy, what is Republicanism, without the common school, the inviolate ballot, and the impartial court of justice? And who shall maintain these institutions, without hurt or stain, but the men who defended them on the battle-field—the soldiers, who, at the same time are citizens?

Comrades! We address you as loyal, patriotic, untrammeled men, and ask you to rally on the color-line in support of your fellow-soldier, STEWART L. WOODFORD, to elect him Governor of New-York. It is time that our State should have a soldier for Governor; a soldier without reproach; a citizen tried in public service and found faithful; an honest, energetic, high-toned, pure-hearted young American; who rose from the ranks of the people: who knows their wants, and sympathizes with their necessities; who is, above all, familiar with the functions of the office in which he is called, having learned, by two years' service as Lieutenant-Governor, the resources and capacities of our great State, as well as the routine of its departmental government.

Rally, then, fellow soldiers, to the support of your own candidate. Your sympathies flow like currents of new life-blood through the veins of our dear old Commonwealth. Let them mingle together, and restore the political health of Government and people. Your hearts, throbbing side by side, like the reveille of your drums, will awaken public virtue to its duty. You are called upon, comrades! to defend what you won—to keep from harm the civil institutions that were glorified by your warlike deeds. You are relied upon to set an example for politicians of all parties, by electing to the highest place in your gift, as citizens, a soldier whose fidelity to principle and devotion to duty will reward the confidence of his comrades and illustrate the worth of popular government, administered "without fear and without favor."

To the color, then, Union veterans!

Organize Woodford Clubs in every district.

Form your squads for canvassing and bringing out the entire veteran vote.

Recruit for the campaign among Democrats as well as Republicans.

All who wore the blue can vote for their comrade, as they marched and fought on the same line with him.

If the soldiers and sailors of New-York would demonstrate their strength, let them muster and combine the "Veteran Vote."

If they would guarantee the recognition of their claims to a full share in the State Government, too long controlled by those who vilified and abused them, let them elect STEWART L. WOODFORD.

On behalf of the Soldiers' Central Club.

Committee on Address: Maj. W. H. Corsa, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Col. Levin Crandell, Major Joseph Forbes, Private Herder Clarke.

The address was unanimously adopted.

Gen. FOSTER was called upon for a speech, and said that if the Republicans of this City would do as his comrades intended doing in his district, the State could be carried by a handsome majority for the Republicans. He said that it was the intention of his comrades to go to the registration districts and take a stand there on the days of registration, and challenge every man, even if a disturbance was provoked, but in case there was a fight there would be true men enough to stand by them, and see them through. It was intended to go to the United States Marshal, and procure an authorization for as many men as were necessary to cover all the polls in this City. The law recently passed by Congress gave them this power, and they intended to exercise it. He thought that it was the duty of every soldier and sailor to do his utmost for the success of the ticket at any risk. He considered that the danger from the foe was not great, for the men who had fought the battles of the Union knew how to deal with a foe in the field, and could certainly manage one at the polls.

Announcements were made of the formation of clubs in various districts in the City, and the Chairman stated that the campaign was fully inaugurated.

Arrangements were made for the formation of soldiers' clubs in every district.

The Veterans on the War Path—Meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Veteran Boys in Blue of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

The Boys in Blue of the Fourteenth Assembly District met last evening, at No. 23 Third-avenue, and held an election for new officers, resulting as follows: JOHN J. KEHOE, Captain; THOMAS HACKETT, First Lieutenant; WILLIAM RIGNEY, Second Lieutenant; THOMAS J. CASEY, First Sergeant. The members subsequently organized themselves into a campaign club, to take part in the coming election on the Republican side, under the name of the Woodford and Kaufman Veteran Boys in Blue of the Fourteenth Assembly District. This organization was completed by the election of the following officers: JOHN H. BRADY, President; JOHN P. LEE, First Vice-President; JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, Second Vice-President; S. W. ROBERTSON, Recording Secretary; JOHN J. SCHLÆFER, Corresponding Secretary; J. C. PINCKNEY, Treasurer.

On taking the chair President BRADY returned thanks to his comrades for his election, and tendered them his assurance, that as they had been successful in 1868, so would the Boys in Blue bear the Republican banner triumphantly aloft in 1870.

Comrade CARTER then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the nominations made at the Republican Union Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, on the 7th of September, and that we pledge our united efforts to secure the election of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD for Governor of the Empire State, we have a candidate and leader around whom the Boys in Blue—all Union men, can rally,—a patriot soldier and statesman, and whose election will not only confer additional honor upon the State, but be a triumph for the Administration of President GRANT.

Resolved, That in our candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector, we have men of tried integrity, high attainments, and unquestionable patriotism, and fitting standard-bearers in the campaign.

A further resolution was adopted, nominating the President, Capt. JOHN H. BRADY, as candidate for next Member of Assembly from the Fourteenth Assembly District, after which the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Republican Convention in Kansas—Declarations of the Platform.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention today nominated J. N. HARVEY, the present incumbent, for Governor. The platform takes strong ground against the alienation of public lands to railroads or monopolies, sympathizes with the Prussians, and hopes the European war will end in the establishment of a republic in Europe. Nothing was said on financial subjects.

Democratic Convention at Chicago—Horatio Seymour Captured and Put on the Restrum—Minor Nominations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—During the session of the Democratic County Convention, today, it was announced that HORATIO SEYMOUR was in town. A committee was sent to his hotel, and brought the distinguished gentleman to the Convention, which he addressed briefly. He thanked them for their kind reception, and said that recent events had satisfied him that the power and destinies of the Federal Government were fast centering in the Valley of the Mississippi and the Great West, and he knew that in the keeping of such a people, who were the blood and kindred of the East, the old landmarks and liberties would be sacredly preserved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of this county renominated Hon. WILLIAM D. MURPHY today by acclamation, for the Assembly.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 10.—WM. H. BURRILL and E. H. HARRIMAN were nominated this evening by the Democrats as candidates for Representatives to the Legislature from this city. The Republicans nominated Hon. WILLARD P. HARRIMAN, who was their Representative last year.

Westchester County.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County met at White Plains yesterday, and indorsed CLARKSON N. POTTER, the present Representative in Congress, for renomination.

Political Notes.

The Broome County Republicans will hold a Convention at Binghamton on the 13th inst.

The Democrats of the First District of Michigan will nominate a candidate for Congress today. The Republicans will nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second District.

The conferees of Schuylkill and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania, have united in the nomination of Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER for Congress. Mr. KILLINGER was strongly recommended to the district by Hon. H. L. CAKE, the retiring member.

The Republican ticket for Congressmen in Maryland is now complete, as follows: First District, Henry R. Torbert, of Cecil; Second District, William M. Marine, of Baltimore; Third District, R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore; Fourth District, John E. Smith, of Carroll; Fifth District, James A. Gray, of Howard.

"From a letter received yesterday," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "from Hon. R. D. HARRISON, Chairman of the Ohio State Republican Central Committee, we learn that there is every prospect that the State will re-elect all her Republican members of the Forty-first to the Forty-second Congress but the member from the Sixth District, Hon. JOHN A. SMITH, who, it is thought, will be succeeded by Gen. DENVER, Democrat, in consequence of dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks."

Vice-President COLFAX, in a letter written on the 2d inst. to the Indianapolis *Journal*, says: "I have just seen in the *State Sentinel*, of yesterday, a vile, obscene speech against foreigners, which it states that I delivered in 1855, in this State. It published the same shameless fabrication during the Presidential campaign of 1868. I denounced it then publicly, as I denounce it now, as a willful, infamous calumny, and what is more, known to be such by the editors who print it. They know that the whole of this speech, word for word, as now printed, was published by Democratic papers many years ago, as an alleged speech of a Mr. WILSON, a Republican candidate for Congress in Southern Indiana. He branded it as a wicked and disgraceful fabrication. But in 1868 it was revived—my name inserted instead of WILSON's—and then started on its round through their Presses. I never thought or uttered the disgraceful and slanderous words it contains, in any place or at any time. It was forged by a Democrat, set up and printed by a Democrat, and falsely attributed, first to one Republican and then to another. A baser calumny never disgraced any newspaper in the land."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ONLY A WORD!

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
  A parting in angry haste,
The sun that rose on a bower of bliss,
The loving look and the tender kiss
  Has set on a barren waste.
Where pilgrims tread with weary feet
Paths destined never more to meet.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
  A moment that blots out years,
Two lives are wrecked on a stormy shore,
Where billows of passion surge and roar
  To break in a spray of tears;
Tears shed to blind the severed pair
Drifting seaward and drowning there.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort
  A flash from a passing cloud
Two hearts are scathed to their inmost core,
Are ashes and dust for evermore.
  Two faces turn to the crowd,
Masked by pride with a life-long lie,
To hide the scars of that agony.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
  Alas! that it should be so!
The petulant speech, the careless tongue,
Have wrought more evil, and done more wrong,
  Have brought to the world more woe
Than all the armies age to age
Records on hist'ry's blood-stained page.
—*All the Year Round.*

A ROMANCE OF THE THAMES.

"Yes—I'm ready, Joe. Bring her round to the steps; and just grease the rowlocks, will you; and don't forget the boat-hook, as you did the other day. A nice job I had in Bolter's lock without it."

While Joe, standing up in her, paddled a crack pair-oared outrigged gig round from the boat-house to the steps, the speaker divested himself, in a leisurely manner, of his short boating-coat, and tucked up the sleeves of his flannel shirt. He then appeared in white rowing flannels and canvas shoes. He wore a straw hat, garnished with a rather broad black ribbon; and light-blue wreaths, which he emitted from a short meerschaum-pipe, curled round his head, and floated sluggishly in the still and windless air.

"Rudder off, o' course," soliloquized Joe White, who, after laying the sculls in their places, knelt down, in order to anoint the rowlocks with a short piece of candle-end. "Fine day, Mr. Arthur, Sir; but it'll be a hot 'un in another hour or two, I'm thinking. This yere boat do pull sweetly, surely. She's better nor the one you had last year, Sir."

"Yes, Joe, she pulls well, oars or sculls. I've told Salter that I'm quite satisfied with her; she wants a little sitting, but she's very steady for such a light one. She's longer than the last boat—rather narrower, but not so crank, and she pulls faster. In a day or two I expect my friend down, and then we shall pull a pair of oars again."

"Ah, you do pull her sweetly, Mr. Arthur, surely; you can make her walk, you can, Sir!" observed Joe, looking up with admiration to the tall figure beside him. He glanced at a man of about three-and-thirty, just short of six feet high, and very strongly and symmetrically built; broad and deep of chest, and thin in the flanks. His curly hair of a light golden-brown was cut rather close, and he wore a full beard and mustache. His features were regular, well-cut and handsome; but he was so sunburnt that his face, by contrast with the beard and hair, looked very dark. His neck, which showed above the open shirt, and his arms, which were bare to above the elbow, were of a tawny-brown hue—the result of long exposure to sun and wind and air; but the clear blood in his face showed ruddy through the bronze of branding suns. The eyes were gray, open, honest and kindly, with occasional gleams of tenderness or humor. The physiognomy of the whole figure expressed repose, reticence and gravity. He had a chivalrous air of stately manhood and worth.

Arthur Braybrooke was the eldest son of a country gentleman of old family, and of moderate fortune. He was the only child of his father's first marriage, and his mother died when he was very young. While he was at Eton his father married again, and had several children. With his step-mother and her children Arthur did not get on very well, even during his boyhood. His father, an easy-going man, who hated all trouble or dissension in his family, was subjugated by the stronger will of his second wife, and was glad enough to allow Arthur to spend most of his holidays and spare time in the family of his uncle, the brother of the first Mrs. Braybrooke. As time wore on there was even less sympathy between Arthur and the "second family" than there had been during his boyhood; and from the period at which he went to Cambridge, he had only paid rare and occasional visits to his "home." His father had a latent liking for his son, but was too lazy and weak to show it in defiance of domestic opposition. The son felt—half sadly, half bitterly—his father's apparent indifference, and estrangement widened as years rolled on. After Arthur left Cambridge, where he took a moderate degree, he studied law, and became a nominal barrister; but not getting much business, and having a modest fortune, which sufficed for his simple wants in chamber and club life, his chief occupation was literature. He wrote a good deal for the reviews, and did some journalistic work. Just after leaving Cambridge he fell in love with a pretty young girl, who was married by her family to a man of wealth and position. Of a constant nature, not easily stirred to love, but loving deeply and passionately, the loss of the one woman who had touched his heart left behind it a certain lasting melancholy which seemed to render it unlikely that he would every marry. He remained a "man's man." He went very little into female society, and lived in his chambers, and at his club, among men. He was a hard reader and worker, and an enthusiastic athlete. He was a great boxer, fencer, rower. His chief physical delights were Swiss climbing and Thames rowing. To the former he devoted the greater part of his vacations; to the latter all his spare time throughout the year, until Winter froze him from off his darling river, and drove him to constant use of the foils and gloves with which his chambers were embellished. He had magnificent health, and strength developed by hard and continuous muscular exercise. He was a silent, reserved man; though his silence concealed eloquence, and his reserve enthusiasm. He had few friends, but they were very dear to him. He lived a pure life, even in London; and had acquired the habit of taking a little cottage at Maidsnest, on the Thames, to which he resorted during the Summer months, accompanied by one of his intimate friends, and a crack pair-oar gig. Arthur had something stately, chivalrous, lofty in his unconscious air of distinction. He was a man of few words, except in his rare moods of enthusiasm, when stirred to glowing speech in the society of his cherished intimates. He moved through life with a certain loneliness and loftiness round him. No one ever ventured to address a familiarity to him; his manner repelled all light, loose, commonplace intercourse. Though by no means stiff, he was always reserved with strangers. He was a man for friends rather than acquaintances. Much loneliness and lonely thought always lend an impress of melancholy to a man's eyes and features; and Arthur's naturally tender eyes had, at times, a peculiar pathos. He rarely laughed much, or loudly, though he had occasional gleams of dry humor and of grave irony. His well and clear-cut features were calmly grave and solid-set; but his mouth, though half hidden by the large light mustache, seemed mobile even through the habitual compression of the lips. His eyes smiled before his mouth. His hair would have been curly, but was always shorn to athletic brevity. He was mirthful chiefly in a stately kind. He was honorable almost to punctilio; proud too, and passionate, but kind, clear and truth-loving; much self-centred in his isolation of nature, and of habit sad, grave and high. He was brave and combative—not at all aggressive, but highly resentful.

Such was the man now stepping into his boat from off the lawn before his cottage at Maidsnest, on the Thames. All being at length ready, Arthur stepped lightly into his boat and sculled easily away, still puffing at his short pipe. He paddled quietly for about three-quarters of a mile, and then began to shout, in true Thames cadence, "L-o-o-k!—l-o-o-k!" Holding his boat lightly balanced by the blades of the sculls, while waiting for the operations of the lock-keeper, he gave a long look around at the glorious day and at the fair river-scene. It was about 9 in the morning, and soft heat-haze rested dreamily over the distance on that side of the river which was flat, and on which, beyond the dusty towing-path, tree-dotted, hedge-encircled fields stretched away to the horizon. Beside the lock was a white wooden water-mill; before it stood a little tongue of land, on which grew two willow-trees, whose light yellow-green pendant branches dipped into the clear, flowing water. An old battered mossy weir, with its neglected wicker eel-baskets, and its quick swirl of dammed-up water, stood across the side-stream to the right of the lock. Round its rough piles heaps of yellowy opaque foam clustered in thick laziness. Little osier islets, with banks much loved of chub, dotted the middle of the stream. On the right hand great rolling woods uprose, till their height made a long irregular sky line, as they stretched and spread away for miles. The trees grew down, for long distances, to the water's edge; and their branches seemed to be cut sharply off by the still water, into which they threw a deep cool green shadow. The river reflected every varying hue of dark or light, and wore through its crystal smoothness an under-color of bright green. On the opposite bank it reflected the rich purple of the clustered flowers of the wild foxglove, and reproduced, invertedly, the tall blades of rushes and of flags. The bee went humming across the warm still air; the blue sheeny dragonfly flashed its flight along the sunny radiance. Beneath the surface of the water occasional long weeds and grasses swayed languidly with the gentle stream; on the surface swam clumps of water-lilies, white and golden, imbedded on broad leaves, which rested evenly on the translucent water, and bore bursting buds that imprisoned lilies which had yet to blow. Over gravelly shallows the swift fish darted, with quick-glancing sudden turns. There was a Summer Sabbath stillness over all things—except where, in a cool dark recess, the mill-wheel chumped and churned with muffled hollow beats, and with the sound of the splashing of bright water, which rushed out swiftly in a bubbling current vexed with many eddies. A clump of tall poplars, growing in a row, were reflected straight downward, deep into the water. Across their shadows trembled a slow undulation as Arthur lazily moved the scull-blades slightly; and the reflets of little white cloud-tufts, which seemed to have sunk deep below the surface, swayed and rocked softly.

"What a time they are before they open the lock!" thought Arthur. "I suppose old Hodges is asleep, or else there is a barge in."

Looking round, he saw the figure of the lock-keeper, dark against the light-blue sky, as he crossed the bridge; and then the great gates slowly opened, and a pair of "wussers" began to emerge with slow awkwardness. The boy and the barge-horse made their appearance from under the shade of a thick-leaved chestnut tree, and came down to the water's edge, ready to resume towing. The dusty stones on the towing-path gleamed white with heat, as the old horse kicked them up in the stampings which feebly resented the irritation of those flies with which his short tail could not adequately cope. The boy leaned against the horse. He looked with a boy's delight, and with a river-boy's critical admiration, at Arthur and the boat. Now the barge is well out, and there is room for Arthur. Two easy sweeps of the sculls, and he deftly "ships" them, pulling himself by means of his short boat-hook close to the shady side of the deep lock. There a short chain depended, hanging close to the dark wet mossy-green sides of the lock; and by this Arthur held on while the gates were closed, and the water began to rise as turbulently as an insurgent people. It rapidly rose until Arthur could put his sixpence into the hard hand of the old lock-keeper, who knew the rower well. Then the gates at the other end of the lock opened, and Arthur, after a glance at the gay flower-beds and pretty little cottage of the lock, got out his sculls, knocked the ashes out of his finished pipe, and swept out into the broad midstream.

And so, with an occasional glance over his shoulder, our friend rowed on for about two miles. Lost in the delight of a rower, he passed unheeding through the fair scenery, which he yet knew and loved so well; passed by red and white cows, with blinking eyes and swishing tails and chewing mouths, who stood, in quiet enjoyment, knee-deep in the cooling water; passed by swans, who ruffled their plumes of snow as he shot by them; passed "stately homes of lord and lady, built for pleasure and for ease;" passed occasional neat villas set in trim gardens, and white thatched cottages clustered in honeysuckle and clematis; passed great heavy-feathered elms, each casting its spot of shadow on sunbright grass; passed the ferry, and the little riverside public house; passed rough picturesque wooden bridges, which continued the foot-path across the mouths of narrow flag-grown creeks; passed richly-timbered park-grounds and broad, sweet meadows; passed across great, soft sweeps of shadow, where the old woods impended upon the stream, and glanced out again into the great glare of the white heat and sunblaze; passed rush-gown promontories and sweeping bays; passed the haunts of the kingfisher, coot and hern; passed under the lark singing afar off, high up in the "blinding blue;" passed through all the haunts of old association, of ever new beauty, and of ancient peace—until he came to the mouth of a side-stream, overhung with willow and with beech. Up this he turned the easily-guided boat, relaxing the speed of his stroke until he ran the boat's head crushing among the rushes, and moored her in a well-known spot, where a patch of open turf descended sheer into deep, cool and shady water. He was soon denuded of his flannel shirt and trousers, and stood for a moment drawing up to its full height the beauty of his nude figure. He stretched out his strong arms in enjoyment of their muscular force, took a short run and a bursting plunge, and emerged, swimming, after the luxury of a "header." After a bath, he dressed himself and lay down in his boat. In the stern were hidden a bottle of pale ale and a small volume of poetry. Alone in his happiness, but happy in being alone, Arthur lit his short pipe, and smoked and read beneath the shade of thick broad boughs. His pipe finished, he rowed gently back to his cottage. He there "tubbed," changed his clothes, had his lunch, and then, lighting another pipe, set to work at a review article. This work lasted him till dinner-time, after which he meant to have another pull in the "pale purple even," till the young moon should rise, and the shadows become black and uncertain. His second row over, he would pick out of the few but well-loved books which he had brought with him to the cottage, one which suited his mood, and this—accompanied by the never-failing pipe—he would read till bedtime.

When Arthur rowed away from his cottage, he was watched not only by the honest eyes of Joe, but by another and a very different pair of optics. Next Arthur's stood another house—a villa rather than a cottage; and the lawn and garden of "next door" were divided only by a pretty hedge from those of his temporary abode. At the open window of the villa, but carefully hidden behind the muslin curtain, sat a young lady, and she too, herself invisible, watched the receding figure of the stalwart rower. Her admiration was at least as great as that of Joe, although a very different kind; but it was not precisely the exact sort of admiration which is generally supposed to be natural on the part of a young girl toward a handsome gentleman.

Gertrude Hazelwood was about nineteen. She was an only child. She lived with her father, a retired physician, of a studious and scientific turn. Her mother had been dead for many years; and her father, though always kind to her, was so studious, and so absorbed in his scientific studies, that he left his pretty young daughter very much to herself. He saw but little society; and his few intimates were elderly men of like pursuits and tastes, so that Gerty grew up a somewhat lonely and neglected little girl. Her nature was enthusiastic, highly-wrought and idealizing. She read a great deal, and having a keen and vivid imagination, lived in an ideal world of noble poets and knightly heroes. Her whole life tended to foster dreaming imaginations, and to develope the mental faculties. But Gerty needed and longed for, some competent guide and companion in the ways of fancy and of thought. She read and thought and dreamed too much. Her nature, pure and imaginative, did not think much of "love," in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Every tendency in that direction was unconscious and unacknowledged; but she pictured to herself, with ardent longing, some hero-critic, to whom she could tell her many thoughts and fancies and perplexities, and who should be to her a companion, guide and friend, to be looked up to, worshiped, cherished and followed.

Little Gerty was very pretty. Her figure was of the slight but softly rounded nymph-like order. She had beautiful and abundant dark-brown hair, which was a perfect Jack Sheppard in the way of escaping confinement. She had keen, eager, inquiring brown eyes; and her quickly-flushing, sensitive, mobile face was alive with intelligence, and radiant with pure tender sympathy and candor.

It happened that Arthur Braybrooke had been induced to deliver a lecture upon Tennyson at the little "Literary and Scientific Institution" of Maidsnest. Gertrude had been present. She had seen him, unheedingly, once or twice before, in his boat, or smoking on his lawn. She was attracted to the lecture by its subject. And being led to consider the lecturer more curiously, could not restrain a certain admiration for his tall grave manliness. But she soon forgot the lecturer in his theme. Arthur had real eloquence, an enthusiastic appreciation of Tennyson, and a full comprehension of what he admired. It is probable that Maidsnest had never heard such a lecture. Little Gerty had certainly never listened to anything which so entranced and enchained her. She sat quite absorbed, following with delight every word roiled out by his fine full flexible voice. Her lips slightly apart, her cheek flushing, her large brown eyes dilated, and her busy brain stirred with so many new and high thoughts, the little girl had never so much enjoyed any pleasure yet met with in her young life. She admired as greatly as she enjoyed. Her gratitude was as wide as her delight. Here was the very man to whom she wished so much to talk—of whom she had so much to ask, from whom so much to learn. Her mind longed for him; her intellect yearned toward Arthur's insight, his height and power of thought, his wide range of knowledge.

She sighed when the lecturer concluded, and the air seemed emptied of the music of his voice. She was greatly excited; her thought was all aflame with Tennyson and with Arthur. She walked home silently beside her absent father; and when in her room she looked dreamily out of the open window upon the broad quiet river, sliding slowly across the white light of the full moon. She then observed a small red light in the next garden, which, indeed, proceeded from a cigar which Arthur was there smoking. He was gazing on the silver calm of the river, upon the wide blue lustre of the still and shining night. Gerty's eyes came down from the heavens, and turned from the moonlit stream to rest upon the tall figure, dim in half light, half shadow, which she knew to be that of the lecturer. "How can he stand there, smoking so quietly, after such an evening?" thought Gerty, half wonderingly, half indignantly. "How I should like to go and ask him about all the things that I want so much to know about, all of which he knows! I should like to thank him too, oh! so very much, for all the beautiful new thoughts which he has given me! How clever he must be! How I should like to know him! How I long to be able to talk freely to him! I must know him. I wonder how he can be so calm after such a triumph, after such excitement. Perhaps he's thinking of Tennyson, of St. Agnes and the moonlight. He's something like Launcelot. He looks kind, though rather distant and haughty; but I know he's a gentleman. I shouldn't be afraid of him. I think he would understand me. He rows every morning after breakfast. I wonder whether papa would ask him here. How different he looked in evening dress!—I had always seen him in boating-clothes. I wonder if he will lecture again? How he understands poetry! O, how I should like to know and to talk to such a man!"

And so, threading all her pearls upon one string, the excited, imaginative, lonely little Gerty thought, in quick leaps and throbs of mind, upon the lecture, upon Arthur, upon Tennyson—and upon the best and quickest way of becoming acquainted with Arthur, the thinker and the lecturer.

Arthur had seen Gertrude during the lecture. She sat in one of the front rows of seats just opposite to him, and he could not fail to notice the rapt attention and undisguised delight with which she listened and followed. Excitement heightened the charm of her beauty, and lent additional expression to her speaking features. He knew who she was and where she lived, and he began to feel a half-curiosity about his next-door neighbor. As he strolled slowly up and down the lawn, he glanced at the open window of "next door," where he saw the shadowy shape of a female figure with the moonlight silvering upon it, and the lamp behind defining the soft shade of the outline. Perhaps it was the still sacred beauty of the midsummer moonlight night, perhaps it was the exultation of feeling resulting from his recent flight into the lofty regions of poetry, which rendered Arthur's mood of mind somewhat more tender and sentimental than was usual with him. He rarely felt his loneliness, or disliked being so much alone; but as he gazed dreamily upon the full bright river, with the little ripples and eddies on its smooth surface, slipping along slowly under the white soft light—as he looked at the black shadows of woods and banks, and on the wide azure sky-arch, he felt a soft longing for some loving companionship. He felt, in that hour, too much alone. And then his thought glanced to the young girl who had just struck upon his observation, and who was sitting there at the open window—so near to him, so still, and so alone. Arthur, with a sigh, flung away the stump of his cigar. It fell with a little hiss into the water. After watching it for a moment, he walked musingly toward the cottage. His head was bent upon the ground, his hands were thrust into the pockets of his boating-jacket. He muttered, as his steps crunched the gravel:

"'—— Or, for I am declin'd
Into the vale of years;—yet that's not much:'
Ah, poor Laura!"

He went in, to bed—musing much upon love, upon the ideal women drawn by poets. He thought a little, too, with a kindly curiosity, upon the eager intelligent little maiden, who was asleep so near to him, and who was perhaps then dreaming of her ideal guide, philosopher and friend.

The daily life at Maidsnest lived itself, with but little change or variety, from Summer day to day, until Gertrude's will had compassed her wish, and she had been formally introduced to Arthur, who at once became a great favorite with her father. Just at first she was shy, and he was reserved, and they spoke but little to each other; but each was really attracted to the other, and they had so many opportunities of meeting that they soon grew to be good friends. There was no tendency to "love-making" on either side. With her brown bright eyes eagerly fixed upon his, little Gerty poured forth streams of questions, of ejaculations, of fancies; and she found in Arthur all that she had fancied of her hero-friend or critic companion. Arthur usually saw her first when he started for his morning's row. Sitting in his boat, resting lightly on his sculls, he would remain an hour or more talking to Gerty, who stood or sat upon the sunbright lawn. One morning Arthur was moved to ask if she would like a row. Gerty's eyes lit up with pleasure, but she ran into the house to ask papa. The old gentleman was absorbed in the latest number of the *Transactions of the Zoological Society*. He consented absently, and then replunged into his scientific bath. Arthur brought his boat under the little wooden steps which descended from Gerty's lawn to the river, and then shouted for Joe to hold the boat while Miss Hazelwood got in. Joe appeared slowly, whistling sagaciously. Gerty appeared quickly, tripping lightly along the sunny lawn. She was radiant with delight. Joe stooped down and held the rowlock of the stroke outrigger. He was then impelled to offer advice:

"You must sit steady in this yere boat, Miss; and you mustn't stand up on no account, specially in the lock, or you'll be over as sure as God made little apples. She's a trifle crank for a young lady as doesn't sit her properly—mind."

Gerty laughed, and promised. Arthur stood up and held out both his hands: Gerty lifted her frock, and the little feet peeped in and out coquettishly as she rapidly descended the steps.

"Hold her tight, Joe," quoth Arthur; "and, Miss Hazelwood, please to step here—just here, right in the middle. That's all right!"

Gerty watched Arthur's strong, skillful rowing with great interest. She was animated, gay, happy, charming. She noticed and enjoyed everything. They talked, even the reserved Arthur talked, fluently, vivaciously, incessantly. He thought that he had never known before how delightful boating might be. He felt unusually cheerful and extraordinarily happy. The sun shone bright and warm; a gentle zephyr came down in soft puffs fragrant with the perfume of the woods, the fields, the water. And then Gerty asked, laughingly, if she might not try to scull the boat. And Arthur answered, gravely, that she might try, if she would take care—great care. For the strong man felt very anxious for the safety of the little girl. So he rowed inshore, and they changed places. The sculls were long, and rather "overhand," and Gerty found that rowing looked to be more easy than it was. It was rather awkward at first. Then Arthur leant forward, kneeling down in the bottom of the boat, and took hold of Gerty's hands, and helped while he taught her. And Gerty worked very strenuously and learned very quickly; and Arthur needed not, perhaps, though it's as well to be careful—to have held her little hands so long as he did. The fact is, the "hero critic" felt a stir in his pulses and a tingling of the blood, as he grasped and guided the soft little hands. He looked full into her beautiful face. Her eyes were fortunately cast down, intent upon her rowing, and so she did not see the ardent gaze bent upon her flushed face, her drooping eyelashes, and upon the little gleam of white between the parted lips. And then—a barge and two boats came into sight; and Arthur relinquished "helping" Gerty, and they went inshore to change places again, for Gerty was getting tired with the unusual exertion. Arthur fitted up the rudder, and they started again, Arthur rowing, and Gerty being taught how to steer. Then the two boats passed them. One was a pair-oar gig—a crack boat, something like Arthur's but not so long; and Arthur knew and spoke to the men in her. They were two great oarsmen, with whom Arthur had contended in Henley matches, and they were rowing down from Oxford. Two little black bags were disposed respectively in the bow and in the stern of the boat. They stopped to greet Arthur, speaking in rather a subdued tone, because of the presence of Gerty; and Gerty looked at them when they looked at Arthur, and looked away when they looked at her. They pretended, not having been introduced, to ignore Gerty's existence. But they saw her nevertheless, and as they pulled away, stroke said to bow, "What a jolly little girl Braybrooke has got with him!" and bow said to stroke, "She is a beauty!" and then they added, in chorus, "Lucky fellow that Braybrooke!" and so they pulled away.

The next morning Arthur vaulted over some palings between the gardens, and met little Gerty as she came out of the house. Arthur had a way of looking at her very eagerly when first he saw her in the morning, as if some harm might possibly have happened to her in the night. To his surprise, Gerty, this morning, seemed to shake hands with some constraint. He looked inquiringly into her eyes.

"Oh, Mr. Braybrooke," cried little Gerty, looking up with rueful gravity into his face, "please to look at my blisters. See here!" and she held out for his inspection the two little pink tender palms, on which, sure enough, the inevitable results of first attempts at rowing appeared in the orthodox shape.

I think Arthur would have snatched up the little hands to kiss them, if a punt had not just been passing; but he answered, "Oh, Miss Hazelwood, I am so sorry! I ought to have thought of the blisters. Do they hurt? It's so long since I had them—when I first went to Eton—that I quite forget if they do. I am so sorry!" And he still held the hands and looked at the blisters.

"No," said Gerty, laughing; "they don't hurt much. But what is the best thing to do for them?"

"Why, the best thing," responded Arthur, gravely, as if he were giving medical advice, "is to go on rowing—that is, if they don't hurt, and if you've the pluck. Those sculls of mine are too long and too heavy for a young lady. Besides, they're so overhand. I've got another pair in the boat now—shorter and lighter—quite lady's sculls. But you shan't row today. I'll row you, Miss Hazelwood. Come and look at the—at the boat."

"No—no," said Gerty, decisively; "I've plenty of pluck, and I want to go on learning; besides, they really don't hurt; only they look so funny."

They strolled down the sunny lawn to the steps. Arthur had had new mats laid down in the bottom of the boat; the new yoke-lines were of crimson silk; the thin line of gold inside had been newly touched; the light oak planking had been washed and scrubbed; a new seat for a sitter, with a little cane-backed chair, had been fitted up; and in small gold letters inside the bows, and on the back-rail of the seat, was painted the name—*Gertrude*. Joe was waiting expectantly to see the effect of all this decoration. He considered that no boat had ever been so tastefully and daintily fitted out. He had polished the very outriggers; and he now stood touching his battered straw hat to Gerty, and looking proudly and eagerly at her, expecting her approbation. Gerty was not slow in expressing her admiration and her gratitude; and Joe looked upon her from that moment with great favor and good will. Arthur smiled a pleased smile as he looked on the two Gertrudes, each so perfect in her kind; and Joe, as he shaded his eyes with his hand to watch them start, felt a real kind of æsthetic admiration glow through his unconscious mind for such a combination of splendid manhood and of graceful girlhood, with so "crack" a boat.

Gerty was gleeful and excited, and wanted to go fast. As soon as the broad open water was reached, Arthur, who liked nothing better than a "spin," laid down to his full racing stroke. Putting every ounce in his body into the long regular sweep which was yet so quick, with hands which, after the deft "feather" turn, came in straight to his waist, he soon made the *Gertrude* fly. Windless as the day was, Gerty felt a fresh air fan her cheek as their own speed created a wind against them. Her nervous temperament enjoyed the rapid motion hugely, and she felt a kind of awe at the great strength latent in Arthur's splendid frame and long-trained muscles. He would have been a man hard to beat that day! Presently the river narrowed, and they turned aside up a creek between rushy islets. Keeping close to the bank, they were soon in the cool green shades of Cliefden's regal woods, which, including every shade of green, from the light yellow of acacia and of ash to the dusky black of pines, stretched up high from the water and formed a splendid woodland skyline. There was no stream where they were, and Arthur, holding the sculls under one knee, let the boat rest, and crossed his hands upon his knees to look at Gerty. She was full of fancies. And Arthur spoke little, but watched her steadfastly. Into his eyes, as he looked, came that light and radiance, burning yet tender, which are the light and radiance of great true love. He yearned toward her with a great aching fondness; he felt suddenly how very, very dear she was to him. Gerty was intently watching a lily. Arthur looked with admiring fondness at the pure profile, and with a fresh delight at the delicate complexion and expressive features. Gerty was absorbed in her fancies.

Then Arthur, with a sigh, again started his boat. They began to tell each other of their past lives—to speak of themselves, of their experiences, memories, feelings. After a long row they returned just as the day mellowed into afternoon, and the light lost its morning freshness. Arthur was already fully "in love," but Gerty not yet. Her feelings were in the state of the lily just before its bud bursts into flower.

And many more such days on the river followed. Gerty learned to row very well, and, with the light sculls, even succeeded in conquering the difficulties of "feathering." She overcame blisters, and she developed health and strength. To her great delight, Dr. Hazelwood grew day by day more attached to Arthur. The simple-minded, kindly man of science was delighted that his little girl should have a daily row on the river, and he placed implicit reliance on Arthur's honor. Arthur, as I have narrated, was the first to "fall in love." He was seized by that delicious, mysterious fever, which occupies alike "the brain, the senses, and the soul." When he left little Gerty, and went to bed, he lay awake, restless and sleepless, for hours. He was thinking of her; her image was as present to him in her absence as her presence was full of herself to him when she was by his side. He got up from bed, drank glasses of water, and then remained standing entranced at the window of his little room, gazing upon her garden, upon their river. When bathing in the morning, he was so absent that even Joe noticed it, and commented upon it with low whistlings.

At last the slow sweet hour came, when love was fully told. They stood together upon their quiet shadows, in the pale splendor of the moonlight silvering the soft greensward of the sloping lawn; and then Arthur, in a low, faltering voice, told all his love, and asked for all of hers. The hushed heavens seemed stiller as the murmured answer came, and all the Summer stars gleamed soft and bright as the old, old story—old as the world, and ever fresh as youth—was told again by Arthur and by Gerty.

Little Gerty had no bashful cunning; pure and holy innocence prompted the confession of her first virgin love; and as she leaned her blushing face on Arthur's broad breast, a kiss—the long first kiss of love—spoke the unspeakable, and sealed them lovers.

Gerty's eyes, from that happy night, lost somewhat of the keen eagerness of their former expression; for they had found something on which they rested with utter content. Her love was imaginative and idealizing; her imagination was filled, and her ideal realized. Something of the wistful longing and long ache of loneliness had left her life. She grew more at ease, and became at times gay and arch. Arthur, too, became obviously happier, less meditative and reserved. In the previous lives of both too great loneliness had produced a certain *morbidezza*, which vanished at the touch of the magician Love. Arthur began to feel much younger. His mind became more pliant and more sportive; and love made both feel happier, nobler, worthier.

I noticed the change in Arthur when, about this time, I came down to stop with him at Maidsnest; but I cannot say that I found him an attentive host or reliable companion. He was quite absorbed in Gerty, and I liked him all the better for it. We pulled the *Gertrude* a few times together with a pair of oars, and once we rowed Gerty through a long Summer's day; but I found it expedient to hire a light sculling-boat of Mr. Bond for my special accommodation; and I further saw good, after a few days, to remove into that best of Thames hostelries, the "Orkney Arms." With little Gerty I was utterly charmed. Sometimes, when Arthur was rowing her, or when she was rowing, I sculled by them in my own lonely boat. How charming she looked, on river mornings, when her bright blush used to greet my appearance! She half pitied me for losing the society of Arthur—of her Arthur; but I found a lonely row soothed by thinking of their happiness, and my evening pipe set to murmuring music many a sweet fancy born of their romance of love.—*Temple Bar.*

THE CATHEDRAL AT METZ.—There have been enthusiasts who, forgetting Amiens and Chartres, have pronounced Metz Cathedral as the most perfect Gothic work on the Continent. It is certainly beautifully light, and its spire shoots up like a fountain above the forest of carved peaks and fretted pinnacles below. Begun in 1014 by Bishop THIERRI, the ghost of that worthy prelate remained restless and repining till 1546, when it was finished. So, after all, even Catholic zeal had its cold fits. The vergers tell you it is 373 feet long, and that the spire is of the same height. The nave is 51 feet wide and 109 feet high. The great stone ark is pierced with innumerable port-holes, and these windows were filled in 1526 by BUSCH, of Strasbourg, with rich stained glass, just in time before the art became lost. Its beautiful open-work spire, light as if carved of wood, carries an enormous bell, the very palladium of Metz, weighing about 28,600 pounds, and called La Mutte. The font, called the Cuve de Cæsar, is probably an old Roman tomb. The chief curiosities of the cathedral are the stone thrones of the early Bishops, two processional crosses of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, an embroidered red silk cope, said to be CHARLEMAGNE'S, and a dragon of pasteboard and canvas, formerly used in street processions, and called La Cracelli. People who want to see the walks and gardens of the esplanade, or the strong redoubt, called the Pate, which can be turned into an island by closing the sluices on the Seille, should mount the cathedral spire, first ascending the clerestory gallery to see the stained glass and the flying buttresses. The view of Metz from the spire is a fine one.—*All the Year Round.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THACKERAY.—A cousin of THACKERAY, who associated with the novelist during his life, and knew him intimately, is publishing in *Cassell's Magazine* some of his recollections of his gifted relative. From these papers we take the following most interesting paragraphs:

The mother of THACKERAY was very tall, very graceful, and decidedly sarcastic. She was a woman of warm affections, and devoted to her son. She never had any other child. THACKERAY'S mother wrote herself, but I am not aware that she ever published anything; and he confided to me his conviction that his daughter "could turn his mother round her finger." But he greatly admired his mother's beauty.

His habit was to write in bed—so he told me—and to put off the work that he had in hand till the last; for then, he considered, the high pressure urged him to his best speed. I asked him why he called that work *Pendennis*. "I don't know," he replied. "I wish I had called it 'Smith,' but I didn't think of it." He added that he thought *Pendennis* a failure.

JERROLD, of whom THACKERAY said to me, "He is the wittiest man I ever knew," had not half his knowledge of manners and society; neither had he his racy humor and quaint shrewdness of remark. THACKERAY was also a fine critic, and not an ungenerous one. He was a man of fastidious taste and delicacy. Speaking on the subject of pathos to me, he said that he did not think it should be excluded from a book, but that it should be used very sparingly. How exquisite is that touch of his in *Vanity Fair*:—"Mother is the name for God in the hearts of young children, and this poor, benighted little heathen worshipped a stone."

The artistic excellence of THACKERAY was not perceived to any extent when he was but a magazine contributor. He soon despised some of his own early attempts; but they are so fresh, genial and graphic that they will always afford pleasure. Of the *Yellowplush Papers*, when I told him I did not like them so much as his other works, he said, "They are horrid rubbish; but I get well paid for them. A man must live." He thought at that time "*Punch* paid nobly," and the "Fat Contributor" was doubtless of very great service to the facetious satirist and showman; but I suspect that he never intended to remain on the staff of *Punch*. He told me that he wished one day to be ranked with "classical writers."

He expressed himself very warmly when he liked a man. A gallant veteran—the original, I suspect, of Colonel Newcome—he greatly esteemed. I always thought that the wife of that same colonel inspired him with the idea of his Laura. Pendennis, doubtless, was himself.

"I like your cousin Mr. THACKERAY, very much," said the authoress of *John Halifax* to me. "He came with Mrs. PROCTOR the other day to call on me. He's not at all what I fancied he was." Of Miss MULOCK, THACKERAY said to me, not disparagingly, "I think she writes very prettily," and the "pretty" had a charm for him. Whether he thought highly of the feminine mind I do not undertake to say. He was convinced that a man ought to be superior in intellect to his wife. I mentioned some persons related to us, where the lady had most brains, and who had lived happily together. "I don't know how that was," he replied; "but depend upon it, at one time the old gentleman ran some rigs." We were also talking of Capt. —— and his wife, and he said he had heard they did not always agree; "but," he added, "a man shouldn't be much at home. He's sure to quarrel with a woman if he is." Yet I was told by a lady, who lived for years under the same roof with him, that "WILLIAM had the sweetest possible temper." She also said that the want of money, when he was a young fellow, did not seem to weigh on his mind; for in Paris he would come to her and say, "POLLY, can you lend me a franc? I want some cigars." Those were his artist days, and probably his happiest.

I used to meet THACKERAY frequently at the reading-room of the British Museum, whither he had advised me to go, and where he was a diligent student. I don't think his reading was immense, but he had many things at his fingers' ends. He shook his head if he found me with dramatic works—which I cared for most—in my hand. Even if I tried hard to fathom the mysteries of German thought, he intimated that I was "doing no good."

DURATION OF LIFE IN THE LOWER ANIMALS.—Our knowledge regarding the duration of life in the lower animals is very imperfect. While the male rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, never reach the age of twenty-four hours, an actinia, or sea-anemone, with which we are personally acquainted, is now spending its forty-third year in a Scottish aquarium; a carp aged 150 years, and apparently lively and active, was seen by BUFFON; a pike aged 267 years was taken in Swabia in 1497, which weighed 350 pounds, and was 19 feet long, with a ring attached to it bearing an inscription indicating that it was put into the lake in which it was caught in 1230. Some of the sacred crocodiles of India have been known since the Conquest. Mr. THOMAS BELL, the well-known zoologist, has described a tortoise that he supposes to be 200 years old. Parrots have been known to reach the age of 120 years; and there is reason to believe that the elephant and the whale can reach the respective ages of 150 and 300 years. With regard to our more common domesticated animals, it may be stated that the horse and ass, under favorable conditions, live from 20 to 25 years, and may reach 40; while the mule is longer-lived than either of its parents. The ox lives for 15 or 20 years; the pig, 20 years; the sheep and goat, 12 years; the dog, 10 or 12 years (one dog is, however, known to have lived 34 years,) the cat, 9 or 10 years, (but Mr. DANBY informs the author that he had a cat which died at the age of 18 years, after having for some years been unable to move, except slowly;) and the rabbit, 7 or 8 years.—*Once a Week.*

THE PENNY GAFF.

I presented myself at the door, having noticed a bill of the entertainment displayed on the door-post. It announced that, in addition to "a grand concert," there was a drama, entitled "The Count Friborg; or, the Murder in the Black Forest," with startling effects. I found on entering that twopence was demanded of me. I presume, in consideration of my having on the usual number of garments allotted by custom to people pretending to respectability, I was to be charged one penny extra, the rest of the audience only paying one penny each. I found the place in a dreadful state of dirt, and worn and faded decoration. There were, probably, about a hundred sitting on benches before the stage, and a few more in a gallery that looked very unsafe to me; these were chiefly composed of boys and girls from ten to sixteen years of age. After evident signs of impatience by the audience, the curtain rose, and displayed one musician, his instrument being a violin; and immediately a young girl, with very pretty fair hair, ran on to the stage, the musician playing a tremolo movement on the violin. This young child was simply dressed in an ordinary manner, without any attempt at theatrical costume, and commenced singing the "Lancashire Lass;" but evidently the violin was perplexing her very much, for the musician and the singer commenced making gesticulations at each other, which I interpreted to mean that the fiddler was putting her out; in fact, he did not appear to know any of the music, but contented himself with drawing the bow across the catgut, making a most dismal sound. However, the audience came to her rescue, and immediately the song became general; and amid shouts of approbation, the poor child had to sing another song as soon as the first was ended.

This was followed by a middle-aged woman, very thin and emaciated in the face, with two large patches of red put on in the wrong place, to give her the appearance of health. She was dressed in sailor's costume—white ducks and blue shirt—and had two small flags, one in each hand; and after another tremolo movement on the violin, commenced dancing the sailor's hornpipe. The delight of the audience became intense; they shouted for her reappearance after she had left the stage, and panting as she was—fairly gasping for breath—she was compelled to repeat the dance, until her physical nature could no longer stand the exertion, and the poor creature hobbled off the stage. Observing her some five minutes afterward, then in shabby women's clothes, still panting and gasping, I inquired if she was not very tired of such work. She informed me it was killing her, but having a sick husband and three young children at home, she was compelled to endure it for their sake. Her salary was six shillings per week, finding her own dresses. She further told me she had not had anything to eat since the morning. I thought of the ghastliness of the entertainment, that could allure young boys to pilfer for the means of gaining admission thereto.

The next performer was a young man with wooden shoes on, who, instead of being accompanied by the violin, seemed to accompany it by knocking on the floor of the stage with thin wooden shoes. He was dressed in black velvet breeches, somewhat ornamented with spangles; displayed his shirt-sleeves tied in the centre with various-colored ribbons; and amidst shouts of blasphemy and coarse, vulgar jesting, he continued this ridiculous movement until, like the female sailor, he limped off the stage thoroughly exhausted.

The concluding performer in the grand concert was a young man of cadaverous appearance, with long, black, oily hair, dressed in seedy black clothes. The song chosen by him was "The Skipper and his Boy," drawled out in a monotonous tone, to the evident disapprobation of the audience. The singer himself quite failed to grasp the pretty idea of the concluding stanza of VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S song—

"She knows that now on the jasper sea,
They ride together, his father and he."

The vocalist called it the "green, green sea." Probably he had sought the geographical position of the jasper sea; failing to discover it on any map, he considered the author had committed an error, and took upon himself the right to make the correction.

The curtain having descended, was raised again for the great drama with startling effects, "The Count Friborg; or, the Murder in the Black Forest." The first scene represented the interior of an inn, in which the rascally old host was uttering some fearful anathemas, and swearing his hatred to the accursed family of which *Count Friborg* was a member. Congratulating himself that the *Count* will shortly arrive and spend the night under his roof, he takes his servant into his confidence, and the pair determine to murder him. Their wicked designs are overheard by the old innkeeper's daughter—played by the female sailor, now in dingy ballet-girl's attire. She expresses her determination to thwart their plans; and after the arrival of the *Count*, in prodigious top-boots and a cap with a gilt tassel, she informs him that he must decline to accept the offer of a bed-room, but express his contentment to sleep there. This being carried out to the satisfaction of the female sailor, the *Count* rests his head on the table, and pretends to sleep. Presently the father and his servant enter on tip-toe, and when just about to stab the *Count*, the female sailor appears from under the table; and with two pistols and a shout of "Hold, villains!" the *Count* rises, and a broad-sword combat, lasting a long time, takes place. At last the innkeeper is stabbed under the arm, and, uttering a farewell curse, informs the *Count* that the female sailor is his sister. The stage then became bathed in a sickly blue flare, the female sailor embraced the *Count*, and the curtain descended.

The utmost confusion took place by the retiring party meeting those about to enter; and one of the most conspicuous members of this disorderly body was the woman who took the money. Women always take the money in these low-class entertainments. I succeeded in making a passage through the crowd, glad to escape from such a den.—*Ned Wright (the "Converted London Thief") on Thieves.*

TREATMENT OF SERVANTS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—I wonder what the servants of the present day would think of the manners and customs of the masters and mistresses of the seventeenth century? Although he was neither an ill-natured man, nor a severe master, PEPYS seems to have thought nothing of inflicting corporal chastisement upon his household when he thought it was needed. Having been for some time troubled by the conduct of his boy Tom, he adjourns with the culprit and a rod into a room at the top of the house, looking toward the garden, and there he "did soundly beat him," he says, "after first reckoning up his faults to him;" but, owing to the lightness of the rod, he adds, that he hurt himself much more than the boy, for, being unaccustomed to such athletics, his own right arm was so sore within fifteen minutes of the operation that he was unable to move it! A result which must have given Tom the liveliest satisfaction. Nor were such little attentions confined even to the baser sex in his household, for coming home one day and finding "the door left open by Luce, our cookmaid, it so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry, and offered a blow at her, and was seen doing so by Sir Wm. Pen's footboy, which did vex me to the heart, because I know he will be telling their family of it." And on another occasion, discovering that his cookmaid had let in a "roguing Irish woman" to help her in cleaning, he made his wife beat her soundly, and then shut her down into the cellar all night, as a trifling reminder not to do it again! Fancy the domestics of 1870 being treated in this fashion! Would not Mr. and Mrs. PEPYS soon have found themselves in the cells of the nearest Police station, and would not the Daily Blunderbuss have crashed its thunderbolts on their devoted heads? Thank God that it is so, that it is so, that those good old times have passed away for ever!

Not that the domestic picture must be painted altogether in dark colors, for within two days of his onslaught on Luce we find him taking his wife and two of his maids out a-pleasuring to the "Jamaica House," where "the girls did run for wagers on the bowling-green;" and we find him often of an evening sitting in his kitchen, with his wife and her maids, cracking jokes and chaffing his servants with the most entire *abandon*. Nor need we forget that in his childless and wifeless old age, when his life-work was over, he retired to the seat of his old friend and servant, WILLIAM HEWER, at Clapham, where he was treated with the utmost respect and kindness until his death, some three years afterward. And we hear him, in the diary, speaking of the return of a former servant, who "comes by force away from her other place," to be again with her old master and mistress, in terms of almost caressing affection.—*Notes on Pepy's Diary, in Temple Bar.*

BORN NOVELISTS.—The world is to them a perpetual surprise. They never get into a railway-carriage without meeting somebody of altogether new and amazing character; they can scarcely take a constitutional without meeting an adventure; they can't listen to a couple of stockbrokers discussing the price of the funds without seeing something amazingly humorous in this unprecedented combination. The world to me, and, I fancy, to a large majority of us, is of a uniform dingy whitey-brown. To them it is full of sparkling and every-varying colour, with dazzling lights and gloomy shades, and infinite complexity of detail. Each new acquaintance presents some interesting pyschological problem, and every bit of gossip affords them whole volumes of sympathetic speculation. I suppose it is that I am one of the crowd, and observe nothing strange about the walkers who are walking in the same path with me. More fortunate persons are moving, as it were, in a direction transverse to the general current, and are startled at every moment by the shock of somebody moving in a diverging line. Whatever the cause, there can be no happier endowment, and I envy, without being able to share, the never-failing pleasure which it excites in its fortunate possessors. Now, these persons are the born novelists. It is their function to convey to our humdrum and prosaic minds some glimpse of the freshness and the splendor continually present to them. Under their enchantment we can for a few moments see the world, as though we had just dropped from another planet, and everything had the charm of complete newness. No one can forget the first occasion on which he saw a foreign country, and how infinitely more foreign it looked than it has ever since appeared. The born novelist has the gift of preserving this freshness till comparatively late in life, and in regard not only to foreign countries, but even to this monotonous and colorless place in which we pass our days.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A CONTINENTAL GAMBLING-HOUSE.—Of all the known Continental gambling-places, Monaco probably possesses the grandest building and on the most luxurious scale, that at Saxon, in the Rhone valley, is surely the most modest. There is, notwithstanding a great disparity in certain particulars, a great resemblance between them all. To describe one, fairly describes the others. The Kurhaus at Hombourg is a fair representative, and to it I shall more particularly drew attention. It is built of a peculiar red sandstone found in the neighborhood, much admired here, but which to most people is not pleasing in its effect. The interior is comfort itself. Besides the three rooms reserved for gambling, there are reading, ball, concert and billiard rooms. On entering is a cloak-room, and adjoining it a *chambre de toilette*, always well supplied with towels, soap, &c. One wing of the building is set apart as a restaurant, probably one of the very best on the Continent after two or three of the crack Parisian ones. There is a telegraph office, open to public use, and close to it a board exhibiting the latest prices of stocks at different times of the day in the principal European markets. A glass-covered inclosed gallery, at least 150 yards long, makes an admirable promenade in wet or wintry weather; on the opposite side or rear of the Kurhaus is a smoking-lounge or promenade nearly the same length. Not many, if any, Continental clubs possess such a well-selected and extensive stock of newspapers as are to be found in the reading-room, which, besides, is furnished, free of any charge, with the necessary materials for correspondence. There is also a theatre, in which, during the Summer, Italian opera is given, the company engaged being invariably one of the best that it is possible to get together. For the last four Summers PATTI has played here, and is to do so again this coming season. Naturally the admittance to the theatre is not gratuitous; on the contrary, in the season the price of boxes and stalls is very exorbitant. The directors give the right of shooting to any person asking it, over an immense district either belonging to the establishment outright or rented to it. I am told that the deer and wild boars are almost mythical, but that a fair day's sport may be had among the hares and partridges. Guns, guides, even powder and shot are supplied without payment. Hombourg, a fairly well-lighted town, containing 9,000 inhabitants, is lighted by 2,700 gas-burners; the Kurhaus, on ordinary occasions, Winter and Summer, lights up 2,746, and on fête-days and other grand occasions nearly treble that number are used. That, I think, will give a good idea of the size of the building.

The Kurhaus and its grounds, and the capital used in play and in the reserve fund, amounting, it is said, to thirty millions of francs, are the property of a joint stock company. Under the directors of this company is a manager, and he is the real sovereign. Besides a multitude of gardeners, keepers and ordinary house-servants, he has under him, firstly, a superintendent of police with seven or eight men to insure order within the building, and two or three detectives; secondly, from a dozen to fifteen liveried footmen, whose duty it is to make themselves generally useful, to supply players with marking-cards and pins, offer chairs when needed, pick up the stray coins which are ever rolling under the table, and to attend to the ventilation of the rooms (they are also occasionally dispatched with penciled check or other order to one of the bankers in the town;) and thirdly, thirty-six croupiers. Nearly every croupier is German; there are two or three Frenchmen, one is said to be a Pole; and some ten or twelve years ago there was acting in that capacity an Englishman who had seen better days. From their excellent pronunciation of French when calling the game or settling disputes, one might easily be led to suppose they were all Frenchmen. There are eight only in the whole number who are trusted to deal the cards at *trente et quarante*, the most delicate of a croupier's duty. And, again, there are a few who only act as "end men" at the roulette-tables, who never turn the wheel, nor rake in losses, nor pay the winners. Their whole duty consists is assisting the other croupiers, in placing money for players who cannot easily approach the table, and in passing money to be exchanged.

The superintendents sit in high chairs at the back of the paying croupiers. In case of disputes they are the persons to settle the matter; they must be appealed to and their permission obtained for the play to go on after 11 P. M., a thing which very rarely happens. They also keep a constant watch on suspected persons, (there are many of these, who come to the tables solely with the intention of quarreling with some one who has just won a stake, and, by dint of impertinence and noise, make good their claim; many women follow this plan, and are notoriously successful,) especially on those whose stakes are high; and they try to keep themselves *au courant* as much as possible of the probable gain or loss of reckless players.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE GOOD OF NOVELS.—It has become as unintelligible to us how people lived in the days before novels were invented, as how they lived before gas or electric telegraphs, or lucifer matches or railways. Ladies are supposed to have taken refuge, to a considerable extent, in needlework; and others, it is whispered, were at times unfortunate enough to be driven to the study of Plato. We all know the picture of poor Lady JANE GREY muddling her unfortunate intellects with a huge Greek folio, because the only alternative open to her was fox hunting. It is a melancholy illustration of the straits to which intelligent women might be driven in those days, and may help to alleviate our regret that the poor woman was sent so early out of a world which she must have found so tiresome. The novel manufacture, however, have sprung up of late years with a rapidity to which the only parallel is to be found in the development of the cotton trade or the growth of Chicago. Many persons have imbibed a quantity of literature in this fashion, which if it had been composed of historical annals, or works of controversial theology, would have entitled them to be reckoned among the learned men of their time. If they had studied old annalists instead of Alexander Dumas they would have been grave authorities on mediæval history. Whether they have done better or worse than if they had devoted themselves to drier branches of study, is a question which I do not propose to treat at the present moment. If they have laid up a smaller store of facts, they have certainly not been called upon to load their memories with so much unmitigated rubbish. It may be better that a person should be awakened to fresh interest in the details of modern life, than have spent years of labor in determining whether somebody who died some hundred years ago did or did not blow up her husband with gunpowder, and if so, whether it did or did not serve him right. But, for good or for evil, the novels we read are becoming as important to us as the water we drink, or the food we eat. It is as desirable that we should be supplied with the best possible quality, and protected, by all legitimate means, from the danger of adulteration. For my part, I regard the author of a good novel as a public benefactor, and I consequently consider myself aggrieved when I see good material allowed to run to waste.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LESSONS OF OUR NOVELISTS.

Thackeray, if I read him rightly, discarding altogether the old-fashioned notions of villains and the sorrows they cause, seems to have been governed by a great ruling idea. His business was to teach the world—not directly, as no novelist should, but indirectly—the lesson that every man is his own villain; that is, that all real suffering is self-inflicted, save that which consists in seeing others suffer. Thus, Clive Newcome, who marries Rosey; Barnes, who leads a life of consistent selfishness; Rev. Mr. Honeyman, extravagant and luxurious; these bring on their heads their own punishment. The happy man is the Colonel. He neither sins nor does he suffer. The storms of life beat over his brave old head; and, in his poverty-stricken age, he is as calm and as happy, but for his son, as in his prosperous manhood.

Thackeray's villains—chiefly selfish men of the lowest type, such as Sir Francis Clavering, Talbot Twysden, Jos. Sedley, and Lord Steyne—do not seriously affect the rest of the actors; they are sensual, mean, and vain. But Pendennis, Dobbin, and even Rawdon Crawley, are not greatly injured by them. For Thackeray's characters make their own happiness and misery; they come to grief as a natural consequence of folly; they fall in the world because they have fallen into evil courses; they lose their power of getting out of a hole only when they lose their self-respect; and the sufferings inflicted by others pass away and are forgotten, like the last toothache. "God," preaches this moralist, "gives to every man the choice of being happy or miserable. We sometimes hurt ourselves by pure ignorance, just as when a blind man runs against a wall; we may even ruin ourselves, all with the most virtuous intentions, by not knowing the laws of the physical, political, or social world."

"But, after all, this is not real suffering; and the good man, like the brave old Colonel, rises independent of external circumstances. There is no real suffering but that from moral causes."

This is the lesson that I learn from Thackeray. In all the pictures presented in his books, care, anxiety and trouble dog the steps of the selfish and the vicious. There are but few men good; there are consequently but few men happy. Why trouble the canvas with more than their due proportion? Esmond, the great Colonel, J. J. Ridley, and a very few more, are all that he gives us. The others are struggling against the consequences of former follies, or anticipating the consequences of present follies.

Take next Victor Hugo—a coarser, though a more powerful, artist. He lets us see very early what is his solution of the problem. It is to be found in the single word that was cut deep into the wall of the old cathedral, *anagke*—necessity. We are born into a world the conditions of which are as iron chains, which rivet us where we would not stay; or as goads, which drive us whither we would not go; or as circled walls, which we cannot pass. Driven to her wretched end by a destiny which she cannot escape, the poor helpless Esmeralda appeals wonderingly to an iron sky, whence comes no help, to learn why such things are; or a Valjean vainly contends, with the might of a Hercules, against the necessity that hugs him with a thousand arms. Necessity is king. Suffering and sorrow are stimulants to mankind—not to change their king, for this they cannot do, but to divert the line of march of his chariot, so that the innocent, at least, may sometimes, not always, escape the wheels of this relentless Juggernaut.

Geo. Eliot, on the other hand, seems inclined to dwell on the spectacle of a strong man suffering from the follies of the weak; or a higher nature compelled to endure perpetual torture from enforced contact with a lower. Adam Bede, for example, the upright, great-hearted man, who flings away the strength of his nature on a worthless, beautiful toy; and Maggie Tulliver, full of lofty thoughts, thrown back upon herself for lack of a single soul to share her day-dreams, and tormented between her ideas of duty and her revolt against the narrow brain, the vexatious self-confidence and the fatiguing ways of her brother Tom. The follies of the foolish, thinks the writer, in her intellectual contempt of the Philistine, cause the sorrows of the world. The strong, wise man, whose purpose is high and good, could he walk alone, or could he find a companion like himself, might enjoy all the happiness that his nature is capable of. Not to be able to walk alone, not to find the companion—this is the cause of his misery. Adam marries Dinah, and is happy. In her receptive nature his own great thoughts fall like seeds to grow and bear fruit. Poor Maggie, for want of a nature which can meet hers, eats out her heart in a solitude peopled by men and women. These are puppets to her; she is not of them; and were it not for that providential drowning, we tremble to think what might have become of her.

Suffering, then, according to Thackeray, only comes upon those who deserve it, either from ignorance, or folly, or vice. According to Victor Hugo, it is the inevitable lot of the world; the great laws of religion, society and politics, ruthlessly crushing all that come in the way; and George Eliot shows that the unavoidable alliance of good and bad, weak and strong, entails misery upon both, which the good and strong feel the most acutely.

One writer remains—no longer, alas! a living writer. Charles Dickens takes, in reality, the old good apprentice and idle apprentice theory. All his good boys come to good ends. Fatness awaits them, with good eating and drinking. His bad boys come to hunger, leanness and disrepute. Sampson and Sally Brass prowl about Clare Market in the evenings, picking up offal. I saw them there myself only last night. Pecksniff, out at elbows and unkempt, haunts low public houses, where he gets drunk. Bumble is paying the penalty of an ill-considered alliance. Quilp, it is true, and Montague Tigg came to a lurid sort of end.

Where a Juvenal would lash himself into fury, the kindly nature of Charles Dickens only laughs. Men and women, in his eyes, are not in possibility sheer monsters. Even Sikes yearns for companionship. Sairey Gamp and Betsey Prig have a certain possibility of good points; and the beadle is human.

If there be any prevailing theory at all in the mind of this most genial of writers, it surely is that people get what they deserve; that the simple pleasures which can be had for little ought to content those who have but little; that sorrow follows transgression; and that there is no real suffering where there has been no wrong. It is a kindly lesson—the most practical if not the most profound. And it serves fitly to close this little paper.—*Once a Week.*

A Few Words to Newly-Married Young People.—Few will admit that they need any advice in the honeymoon; fewer still will take it. Most young persons think, "Well, it is hard if we may not be left to ourselves at such a season!" And yet, perhaps, if we took the experience of the many on this subject, they would admit that the honeymoon has been the time of all others when they have been least able to help themselves. Is it too much to say that during those two months the happiness or the misery of two young lives is very nearly settled? Well, perhaps that *is* too much to say, for errors and misconceptions may be lived down, and habits may be formed or broken after the honeymoon, in the course of years. But still, much is often decided, we will not say in the first few months, but even in the first few days. Little things are decided in little ways, and neither understand that "it is the little rift within the lover's lute" that has begun to show even on the first day.

Annabel is eighteen; but she has been brought up in a bottle—knows nothing of the world—is about as ignorant and prejudiced and pretty a little creature as you will. Annabel dislikes smoking—not because the smell of tobacco makes her ill, but because her mamma always taught her that smoking was a bad habit. Ralph, who has lived rather a free life, but is reformed, loves Annabel dearly, and is on his marriage trip, and longs for a cigar as they speed hour after hour toward Edinburgh. Annabel frowns for the first time. The next day the same scene recurs, but this time Ralph is a little impatient; but he still yields with a kiss and in excellent taste. But when the train stops for twenty minutes, he gets out alone. I watch him. I can see something has gone wrong. He is thinking, "Ah! horrid bore not to be able to have a smoke. Never knew how fond I was of smoking. By Jove, I will smoke!"

Patience, patience on both sides—but especially on the man's side, for he is the stronger vessel and knows life. At the bottom of her heart his young wife wants to please him; but she cannot bear him out of her sight—he must account for every moment. His ways are incomprehensible! Why does he want to go out for ten minutes after dinner for a stroll? Why does he prefer spending an hour or two downstairs with an old friend at night to going up into the drawing-room? Why does he want to see the papers at the club, instead of going out, after a hard day in the city, for a little afternoon shopping? Man is a mystery to many a young girl for the first few months after marriage. She has not learned that a man's interests are and must be various. How should she suppose that a husband had any other desires than to make money and dance attendance upon his wife? She has never cared for anything but love and bonnets. She cannot understand that dress and even matrimony are only episodes in a man's life, although they compose the sum total of many a woman's.

Newly-married women are, no doubt, very trying sometimes to their husbands; but it is the fault more of their social training and the want of education than anything else. Men should remember how much a girl has to learn, and how much, alas! most men have to unlearn, when they first begin married life. We venture to say that if all newly-married couples were to make a contract not to quarrel for six months, they would seldom have any serious quarrels in after-life.—*Cassel's Magazine.*

Humor at Gadshill-Place.—Upon Mr. Dickens' library door, as on that of many a man of letters, are dummy books with burlesque titles, but none of them very funny nor witty. Perhaps the best were certain volumes labeled "The History of the Middling Ages," and "Hansard's (Parliamentary Debates) Guide to Refreshing Sleep." But these are not half so rich as Hood's "Curs(e)ory Remarks on Swearing," "Lambs' Tails," and an "Able History of the Wanderings of Cane." At Gadshill-Place were also to be seen dozens of Leech's wonderful little sketches from *Punch*, pasted upon screens, and affording to any one who looked at them infinite amusement, as well as a proof of the appreciation in which Dickens held our best and most graceful caricaturist.—*Once A Week.*

Too Much Exercise.—Are we not already satiated with athletics? Does any paper exist that is not overloaded with meetings of athletic sports? Is there not, in all conscience, enough of running and leaping, putting of stones, hurling of hammers, boxing, single-stick, and the rest of it? The whole world of youth seems striving after a powerful biceps. Truly the muscular Christian is becoming a bore. There is no objection to religion being supplied with as many strong animals as you please, but we ought to be allowed to hear occasionally of something else. Let skill, head-work, and a delicate hand go for something. We have enough of sports which require mere strength. Let the athletes learn from the grand accomplishment of Lemuel Dab, and know where to stop.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Worrying People.—They know the luxury of having something to complain of, and they like to feel wronged. The wind is in the east, and they are personally injured; the rain has come on a pleasure day, or has not come in a seed-sowing week, and they fret grimly, and make every one about them uncomfortable, as if the weather was a thing to be arranged at will, and a disappointing day was the result of willful mismanagement. Life is a burden to them and all about them, because the climate is uncertain and the elements are out of human control. They make themselves the most wretched of martyrs, too, if they are in a country they do not like, and they never do like the country they are in. If down in a valley, they are suffocated; if in the plains or on a table-land, they hate monotony and long for undulations; if they are in a wooded district, they dread the damp, and worry about the Autumn exhalations; if on a moor, who can live without green hills and singing birds? You never know these people to be without a grievance. It may be husband or brother, friend or servant, as it happens; but there is sure to be some one whose existence puts them out of tune, and on whom, therefore, they revenge the discord by continual worrying. Yet they would be miserable if their grievance was withdrawn, leaving them for the time without a victim. It would be only for a time, indeed, for the exit of one would be the signal for the entrance of another. The millenium to these people would be intolerable dullness; and supposing them translated into heaven, they would of a certainty travesty the child's desire and ask for a little devil to worry, if not to play with. Women are sad sinners in this way. Men who stay at home and potter about get like them; but women, who are naturally nervous, and whose lives are spent in small things, are generally more worrying than men, at least in daily life and at home. Indeed, the woman who is more cheerful and hopeful than easily depressed, and who does not worry any one, is the exception rather than the rule, and to be prized as one would prize any other rarity. Children come in for a good deal of domestic worrying, and under pretense of good management and careful education are used as mamma's squeaking heads, which lie ever handy for a chase. Any one who has been in a family where the mother is of a naturally worrying temper, and where a child has a peculiarity, can appreciate to the full what the propensity is. With substantial love at heart, the mother leads the wretched little creature a life worse than that of the typical dog; and makes of its peculiarity, whatever that may be, a personal offense, which she is justified in resenting and never leaving alone. And if it be so with her children, much more with her husband, for whom her tenderness is naturally less; though concerning him she evidently does not know her own mind; for when she has worried into his grave the man who all his life was such a trial to her, such a cross, perhaps such a brute, she puts on widow's weeds of the deepest hue, and worries her sons and daughters with the uncomfortable reaction in favor of "poor papa," whose virtues come to the front with a bound; or may be, she continues the old song in a different key, substituting compassion and a sublime forgiveness in place of her former annoyance, but harping all the same on the old strain, and rasping the old sores.

Infelicitous at home, these worrying people are almost more than flesh and blood can bear as traveling companions abroad. Always sure that the train is going to start and leave them behind; that their landlord is a robber and in league with brigands; that they will be dashed down the precipice which tens of thousands have passed in safety before; worrying about the luggage, and where is that trunk? and are you sure you saw the portmanteau safe? and have you the keys? and the Custom-house officers will find that bottle of eau de cologne, and charge both fine and duty for it; and have you changed the money? and are you sure you have enough? and what are the fares? and you have been cheated; and what a bill for only one breakfast and one night!—and so on. The persons who undertake a journey with a constitutional worrier ought to have nerves of iron and a head of ice. They will leave nothing to the care of ordinary rule, let nothing go by faith. The luggage is always being lost, according to them; accidents are certain to happen half a dozen times a day, and the beds are invariably damp. Their mosquito bites are worse than any other person's, and no one is plagued with small beasts as they are. They worry all through the journey, till you wish yourself dead twenty times at least before the month is out; and when they come home, they tell their friends they would have enjoyed themselves immensely had they been allowed, but they were so much annoyed and worried they lost half the pleasure of the trip. So it will be to the end of time. As children, fretful; as boys and girls, impatient and ill-tempered; as men and women, worrying, interfering, restless; as old people, peevish and exacting—they will die as they have lived, and the world about them will draw a deep breath of relief when the day of their departure comes, in spite of any virtues they may have had, and will feel their atmosphere so much the lighter for their loss.—*Saturday Review.*

PARIS AS IT IS.

A Day in the Metropolis—The World of Markets, Newspapers, Finance and the Cafes—A Lounger's Journal.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 24.

Seven o'clock, A. M.—I have risen early with the intention of going on a day's roving tour through Paris. This is the hour when the baker's boy begins to loom upon the horizon, with his long basket on his shoulders, and his yards of bread carried musket-like under his arms; in the roadway the municipal dust carts are clearing away the heaps of rubbish deposited there the evening before, and the chiffonniers who have spent their night in carefully exploring the said heaps are hurrying home so as not to come within reach of that Police regulation which says: "Tout chiffonnier prisdans l'exercice de ses fonctions entre seven heures du matin et six heures du soir sera passible d'une amende de dix francs," &c. As I come out of my house I meet the milk-maid, not one of your tough-limbed English virgins who stoutly slings ten gallons of milk to her yoke, but a rather slim young lady, who has got a donkey-cart outside, on the seat of which I perceive the *Petit Journal*, a delightful print which reports more murders in the course of a twelvemonth than any two other papers I know of. I raise my hat, saying, "Bonjour, mademoiselle," and this being war time, add, "What news this morning?" "Bonnes nouvelles, monsieur," she replies; "il parait qu'on vient de les rosser comme il faut; il y en a quarante mille par terre." Gentle child! the thought of all this slaughter has made the morning air quite balmy to her, and I'll be bound that when she sips her café-au-lait by and by the mixture will taste sweeter to her for the pleasant news. However, on reaching the Boulevard Montmartre, I find there is a little exaggeration. At the mairie of the Rue Drouot there are no telegrams since last night, and the policemen on duty is afraid that the 40,000 Prussians are a delusion. "It's only a rumor," says he, with a sigh of regret; "only a rumor." So I turn and go off in the direction of the Halles Centrales, which is the most animated spot in Paris at this time of day, and one well worth a visit at any season, for there is not a market like it in the world, and the spectacle there between 6 and 9 A. M. is almost unique. At the Halles there is a cackling and roaring as of that of some leviathan poultry-yard in the vicinity of the sea. The retail selling has just begun, and, as far as the eye can reach there is a vision of male and female cooks, costermongers, fruit and vegetable baskets, hencoops, market criers, and howling porters. What chiefly strike me, however, are the big melons being sold for a franc apiece, and the blushing peaches from Montreuil being hawked about at half their usual price without finding buyers. "It's just our lucy!" exclaims a puffing fruit-woman, in answer to an inquiry; "last year there was a blight on all the Montreuil peaches and Paris was bidding gold for them; this year's the best peach season we've ever had, and now there's nobody to buy." I believe the complaints are just as loud in the fish pavilion; but, on the other hand, the eggs and cheeses, (produce that will stand a siege,) are driving a furious trade. I mark a respectable dame who has had five basketfuls of eggs and something like half a hundredweight of cheeses cleared away in an hour. She is reckoning her gains with a serene countenance. I question whether she altogether objects to war.

Nine o'clock.—After leaving the Halles, I have taken a victoria and driven to the Porte Maillot to watch the engineers fell the trees in the Bois de Boulogne, and convert into desolation what was lately the finest spot in all Paris. On my way I elicit from the driver, who sits slant-wise on his box the better to converse, that the cabbing interest has suffered from the war. Seven hundred vehicles have been taken off the stands, and more than fifteen hundred drivers have been obliged to go to the frontier; the new cabmen, he adds, are all broken-down stagers who can't drive. "But how comes it," I ask, "that you are not at the frontier; you seem not more than five-and-twenty?" "Oh, Monsieur," he answers, "j'ai la chance d'être borgne; on m'a réformé;" and saying this, he points, not without pride, to his left eye, which is blind. I confess the present aspect of the Bois de Boulogne is not a cheerful one; for if there was a portion of Paris that was absolutely matchless it was that strip of wood and garden land lying between the Arc de Triomphe and the fortifications and that other tract of woodland lying beyond the ramparts. All this is fast disappearing now. Saws, pickaxes and shovels are rapidly making a clearance, and in another three weeks, if the Germans do not fall back, all those charming villas standing within 300 mètres on either side of the fortifications, all those pretty châlets and fancy hotels, with their marble terraces and gilt bronze gates, will be razed to the ground. It will take Paris another twenty years of despotism or fifty years of Parliamentary Government to repair this mischief.

Two o'clock.—I am in the Rue Coq Heron, at an office where eleven newspapers are printed. Of course, there is a crowd outside, and the entrance is crowded with yelping news-boys, printer's devils running off or coming back with proofs, and journalists in various phases of patriotic excitement. There is intelligence of victory from the front, but some of the bystanders appear more interested by the circumstance that M. de Palikao has just suppressed another Opposition print, and even as I arrive four policemen emerge from the office, heading a procession of compositors freighted with that morning's edition of the forbidden sheet on its way to the Prefecture to be destroyed. In the rear of the procession comes the editor, whom, happening to know a little, I condole with as best I can. He seems to bear his mishap philosophically enough, and is smoking a cigarette; but he does not conceal that by a single stroke of the pen M. de P. has ruined him. "I had invested 200,000 francs in the concern," he says quietly, "and the paper was just beginning to pay." A brother journalist comes and grasps his hand warmly, and tells him to cheer up. Ten minutes afterward I hear this sympathizing friend speak as follows to the printer: "*La* —— has just been suppressed; this will increase the circulation of our paper; you'd better print 2,000 copies extra." I vow there is nothing like literary fraternity.

Four o'clock.—I have been to the Bourse and seen the victorious bulletin. After the Bourse, going on my way to the Café du Helder, I went a little off the straight line in order to visit Notre Dame des Victoires, which I had been informed was worth seeing under present circumstances. And so it was in a way, for I have never beheld so many lighted tapers in such a small space; nor witnessed so much misery and anxiety as I did on the faces of the women I saw going in or coming out of the church. It seems there is an uninterrupted flow of grief-stricken wives and mothers before the various altars from sunrise to sunset. It was stated in the papers, and then denied, that the Empress had been there more than once lately. The verger of the church declares that she has been there at least half a dozen times during the past three weeks, but that she always comes privately in a small brougham, and with only a single lady-in-waiting with her; and that, moreover, her usual hour is 6½ or 7 in the morning. Continuing my route I reach the Helder, which is the rendezvous of the military, and, it being the hour of absinthe, I am rather lucky to find a seat vacant. Few uniforms, but a great display of martial visages, and a general tone of wishing to be off doing battle. The evening editions of the papers are just out, and a waiter gratifies me with the *Gaulois*, which of course has a two-column catalogue of victories in big print, and an epileptic sort of article on the wiles of Herr von Bismarck and the prevalence of Prussian spies. Fortunate Herr Bismarck! for truly his purse must be long to pay all the gentlemen who are reckoned to be in his service. But this is a hobby of the *Gaulois*, that there is a spy lurking under every French bed and table; and it is also a deep-rooted conviction with the honest sheet that all its contemporaries are sold to some power or other. I suppose the idea germinated about the time of the Spanish Revolution, when it was the common talk of Paris that the *Gaulois* itself was the subsidized organ of Gen. Prim. It does not strike me that there is much enthusiasm among the customers of the Helder at Marshal Bazaine's telegrams; the fact being that officers set small store by "victories" in which one side loses as many men as the other without either obtaining an advantage. I fancy, too, that some of the military men are a little disgusted at the Munchausen-like episodes of battle chronicled by French reporters; for talking lately with an officer who had seen more service than he ever boasts about, I questioned him as to that marvelous anecdote of the twenty Turcos, who, happening to be bathing when the engagement at Woerth began, hurried into battle in the garb of Adam before the fall, took two pieces of artillery in the same costume, and fought desperately to the end, until they were exterminated. My interlocutor shrugged his soldiers. "You Englishmen," he said, "were indignant because the Government prohibited reporters from marching about with the army, but the honest truth is our reporters invent half they write, and often do serious mischief. In the Italian war I struck up a friendship with one, who, to pay me for some civility I had shown him, introduced me into one of his letters as having performed a startling feat of the Valentine and Orson kind. He saw no harm in doing this, and was quite surprised when I asked him to contradict himself next time he wrote. You see your English papers are generally too serious to print what's not true; ours will print any mortal thing so long as it fills up space, makes women's hair stand on end, and outdoes the other prints." "There are exceptions," I suggested. "Yes, naturally," he replied; "but I am talking of the French reporter as a type. We have at present, in Paris alone, eight-and-twenty daily papers, the majority of which live from hand to mouth. To these the war is a godsend. They pack off three penny-a-liners to different parts of the frontier, print their letters with flaming headings, issue four editions a day, and sell like bread in famine time. People will buy anything when they have sons and brothers at the war, and see a chance of learning what has become of them."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We confess to no liking for rats. In fact, rats are a nuisance when considered in the light of permanent tenants or of transient visitors. They are disorderly in their conduct, uncivil in their behavior to their betters, and given to stealing, gluttony, and all manner of vicious courses. For these reasons a war of extermination by all regular and lawful means, as by traps, poison, or setting against them their traditional enemy, the cat, may be justifiable, but for the honor of the human race rather than from consideration for the feelings of the sinful vermin themselves, we protest against getting them together and slaughtering them for amusement. A public exhibition actually intended for the entertainment of civilized people, was lately given in Liverpool, in which 200 rats were got together and butchered to make an English holiday. This was death to the rats, undoubtedly, but it is not creditable to human nature if it was fun for the spectators.

With a strange disregard for the fitness of things, the people, or rather the rulers, of Quebec have appropriated the scene of Wolf's victory on the famous Heights of Abraham, "one of the most commanding and beautiful sites in the Dominion," for the erection of a jail. And not only that, but they have not even built a good jail or done it honestly, which is the very refinement of desecration. It is bad enough to have the place where the noble hero fell marked by so gloomy and inappropriate a monument, if the thing were done decently and in order; but we are told by one of the journals of that city that "it affords wretched accommodations for those confined within its walls, and the apartments intended and used as chapels for the Protestant and Catholic ministers are mere crowded hospital wards, the authorities desecrating what should be holy ground in the estimation of those getting the benefit of the clergy administrations." The paper adds, in its righteous indignation: "It is shameful that the moneys voted by the country for the erection of public buildings in Quebec should have been thus squandered, and the claims of the district so totally ignored." That is a very old lesson in this quarter.

There are various ways of expressing devotion to a cause, whether good or bad, and one or another of these is adopted by different persons, according to their various dispositions. There is nothing to be admired in the method selected by certain enlightened youth of Newport, Wales, to show their hostility to Germany in the great war which is now raging. Three young men at that place set upon one Prussian sailor for no reason except that he was a Prussian, and pelted him with stones until he could hardly stand. We hope France may be duly grateful for this kind of championship, but its value cannot be very great. It is hardly necessary to add that the three brave assailants were Irishmen.

Some fine specimens of the *genus femina* have their good points brought out by the rough life of the Border States. One of the most enterprising citizens of Wachita, Kansas, is said to be Miss Mollie Meagher, who took a claim in that town some time ago, built a house upon it, and has since taken excellent care of her property. The little estate is already worth $3,000, and, from its situation, is likely to increase greatly in value. What Miss Mollie's age, looks, and other qualifications may be we are not informed, but she is spoken of by an enthusiastic editor, as the "pluckiest little lass in Kansas," and it seems a disgrace to the masculine portion of that community that she has "lived alone" upon her "claim" all this while.

Men and women "play the Roman fool" in a variety of ways, and from a multitude of provocations. In fact, it seems as though there was a morbid disposition in some minds to find in the most ordinary occurrences a pretext for making way with themselves, and when once they have made up their silly minds to commit the most cowardly and ridiculous of all crimes, they coolly set about thinking of some contrivance for the purpose quite as absurd as their determination, and nothing becomes their life better than the leaving it. A girl, eighteen years of age, was recently brought up before a London Magistrate for attempting to commit suicide, and no reason could be given for the rash act except that she was 13s. 9d. in debt, and despaired of being able to earn her living at the business of a "hair-craper," which she had taken up. Under this accumulation of woes she was unable to endure her existence, and purchased a bottle of oxalic acid, which she said she wanted for the purpose of cleaning brass, and "drank the deadly poison off." It did not, however, have the desired effect, and the Police cruelly interfered to bring her back to her financial burdens and the miseries of a "hair-craper."

It is supposed that the Chinaman and the American Indian have a common origin, the latter having been transformed from the wild nature of his Celestial ancestors by a few thousand years more or less of wild forest life. This, however, is no reason why they should be expected to be more kindly disposed toward each other than other consanguineous persons, and accordingly we find an account of a fight between two representatives of these remotely related races in Virginia City, Nevada. It partook, however, of the harmless nature of a fraternal contest, for although both were highly enraged, the son of the forest thought not of shearing the pig-tail of his celestial cousin from the skull with his scalping-knife, and neither of them resorted to any instrument of violence. They did not even strike with their fists, as combatants more nearly related sometimes do, but, seizing each other by the shoulders and putting their heads together, commenced pushing like a pair of resolute bullocks. Back and forth, and up and down, they tusseled, until both were exhausted, when they desisted, apparently satisfied with the result, without broken bones or bloody heads. If street fights must needs be, we recommend this as the most harmless style we have read of.

It seems that the ingenious and enterprising Londoners are able to "spy entertainment" in the war which has been transforming the beautiful border land of the Rhine into a scene of horror and desolation, and are already utilizing its events for the amusement of the public. The exhibition of fire-works at the Crystal Palace was recently delayed for some days, in order that the blowing up of the bridge across the Rhine, connecting Kehl and Strasbourg, might be adequately represented. If American genius were to take hold of this subject, we might have a series of representations of the different operations of the war from first to last, which would set them in as much clearer light than the correspondents have been able to do, and the change in the Government of France would furnish a grand transformation scene, in which continuous explosions and brilliant pyrotechnic flashes might be used with striking effect.

It is hard for any community to have its pleasures interfered with, and many a poor actor has lost favor, and even been mobbed, for disappointing the expectations of his master—the public. An instance of an outrage of this kind has just occurred in Kentucky. A man in Boone County had been sentenced to be hung, and the people were as eagerly waiting for the day as if a long-expected circus was then to enter town. With intense interest they saw the gallows raised, and all the preparations going on which gave promise of the rare entertainment. Meantime, unknown to them, for in Boone County they seem not to read the daily papers, the Court of last resort had granted an appeal in the case of the principal actor in the coming show, and when the crowd had gathered for the promised entertainment, they learned for the first time that it was to be indefinitely postponed. Great was the resentment of the assembled multitude, and an attempt was made to seize the prisoner and hang him without the aid of the Sheriff, but he was spirited off to Frankfort, and escaped the just wrath of his fellow-citizens at the disappointment they had suffered on his account.

Coleridge describes experience as a light set in the stern of a vessel, which illumines the course passed over, but serves very little for our guidance in the future. Notwithstanding all the accidents which are continually occurring from the careless handling of explosive materials and deadly weapons, or from hair-brained ventures by "flood and field," people perish in their carelessness and folly, and continue to kill and be killed as a consequence. We receive reports simultaneously of a man having killed his brother, in England, by firing a gun at him which he supposed to be loaded only with blank cartridge, and of four girls being drowned in Wisconsin because two boys must needs have some fun by rocking the boat from side to side to scare them. Scaring timid girls is ignoble fun, which will hardly satisfy the minds of the afflicted parents for the loss of their daughters.

Some of the hot-headed youth of the South, it seems, still practice under the "code of honor." Two ruffians, described as "rising young members of the Richmond bar," lately argued a case at Augusta, Ga., when one of them used "offensive and insulting language" to the other, and was notified that it must be retracted "under the mode prescribed by the code of honor," which, in plain English, means that, one man having shown himself a blackguard, the other is determined to be even with him by turning cut-throat. It is said that the friends of the two young men have been exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent a resort to pistols, which, however, if they are good marksmen, would settle the matter in a way most satisfactory to the community in which they live, especially if the survivor should get his deserts on the gallows.

Hack-drivers and all folk of that ilk are very exasperating people at times, but running over dogs is not the worst of their offenses, though it is well known that some people place a consideration for their canine favorites on a par with a regard for themselves. Moreover, British Colonels are not distinguished for the mildness of their tempers or a Christian forbearance of demeanor when provoked. All these sage observations have been illustrated lately in the behavior of Col. Jelf Sharp, at Richmond, England, who was prosecuted for an assault on a cab-driver, which assault was provoked by the said driver driving over the dog of the offending defendant. The worthy representative of British military might testified his affection for the outraged dog by flying at the reckless Jehu, striking him in the mouth, seizing and breaking his whip and threatening to kill him. We fear the Colonel's mother was an indulgent parent.

Many are the ingenious attempts which have been made by prisoners to escape from confinement, and their exploits in this respect have formed the leading incidents of many an exciting story. Patient labor long continued under the most disadvantageous circumstances, impenetrable composure in a pursuit which must keep them continually alert, exposed as they are to almost sleepless vigilance, toiling without implements, in the darkness of night, with but the faintest hope of success—these are some of the difficulties of their "arduous struggle for liberty." One of the strangest stories of this kind, which has come to our knowledge, is told of a negro confined in jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn. With no instrument but a tenpenny nail, which he had sharpened on the bars of his cell, he cut through an oak floor three inches in thickness, severed a sleeper twenty inches in diameter, and then burrowed through the earth for ten feet, reaching the outer wall of the prison. He worked all night, and slept in the day-time on a little pallet which lay over the hole which he had made in the floor. He had spent months at this labor, and in a few nights more would have gained his reward, when he was discovered by the jailer, who, unluckily for him, one morning made an early visit to his cell and interrupted him before he had completed his night's work. One can hardly help wishing that so much industry and perseverance had been crowned with success.

We are not alone in our afflictions from brutal policemen. Some of these robust officials, whose little brief authority has such an effect upon them that they forget the ordinary qualities of humanity, were lately arresting a man in the streets of London, when for some reason best known to themselves, they considered it necessary to turn him down upon his face and drag him into the station-house. A woman standing by ventured to expostulate, crying out that they would kill the man if they handled him in that way. For this outrageous offense she was taken into custody and locked up until bail was obtained for her release. She was subsequently discharged at the trial, but that afforded little satisfaction for her unjustifiable arrest.

They have a great many little curiosities of domestic life out in Indiana, and just at the present time they are amusing the rest of the world by telling about a lady in Fredonia, Crawford County, who has the ghost of a little girl about ten years of age following her about. We are willing to believe all about guardian spirits and attendant angels, so long as they will remain invisible; but this one, it appears, so far forgets her station in life as to be continually seen of others in her kind ministrations, although when any one attempts to catch her she melts away and vanishes into thin air. There are said to be plenty of people who have seen this spirit-child, and the lady in question has come to be rather fond of it, though so unsubstantial that she can neither caress nor talk to it. This is a very pretty ghost story, but it would be difficult to believe it if the scene were laid anywhere but in Indiana.

Physical exercise is a very fine thing in its way, but to tax the system beyond all reasonable endurance when nothing is to be gained by it but an exceedingly cheap quality of glory, is about as ridiculous as drinking a gallon of beer on a wager. A man in Wales has undertaken to walk 2,000 miles in 2,000 successive quarter-hours. At last accounts he had completed one-half the foolhardy task, and was in good condition. Whether he has completed the other half alive is quite uncertain; but we trust no one will have the ambition to emulate his achievement if he has. It will be seen that he must walk 500 miles in twenty-one days without resting over ten minutes at a time. The human body was not made for such "training" as that.

There is a man in Louisville, Ky., who has devised a plan for keeping his wife's mouth shut, which has proved eminently successful, and as he has not secured a monopoly of the process by a patent right, which he is undoubtedly entitled to do, he deserves gratitude of his fellow-sufferers for his invention. Like all useful contrivances, it is exceedingly simple. He pays his better and more voluble half a regular salary of $3 a week to hold her tongue, docking one cent for every time she speaks to him when it is not absolutely necessary. Unfortunately this device is not warranted to be equally efficacious in all cases; and after all, if it should prove so, a man must be hard-hearted to occasion the suffering to the partner of his joys and sorrows which must attend this suppression of her most active function.

A person is often placed in a very disagreeable position by judging too readily from appearances and acting in accordance with his hasty judgment. A lady at the Clifton Springs Water Cure lately excited the merriment of the other guests by her unusual devotion to her husband, who was troubled with dyspepsia and seemed very gloomy and downcast. He was the constant object of her anxious solicitude, and she hardly trusted him out of her sight. All this seemed very ridiculous to the observers of her conduct, but one morning her husband being much improved in health and spirits, she ventured to leave him to go to church, and when she returned he was found in a remote part of the grounds with his throat cut. It then came out that his dyspepsia had rendered him insane, and the watchfulness of his wife was but a necessary precaution. The guests were chagrined to find that they had been making sport of a very sad case.

The people of Natal have been at considerable expense to put the house of worship into repair, from which those high-minded ecclesiastics, the Dean and Metropolitan, barred out the heretical Bishop Colenso for daring to question the literal verity of the Book of Genesis. This barring-out process, it seems, damaged the doors and locks of the temple, and even the harmonium, and £800 have been required to put things to rights. Mrs. Colenso held a bazaar to raise funds, and their good friends in England sent contributions, so that on the whole the Cathedral is in a better condition than before the spiteful attack was made by the dignified prelates on its doors and windows.

Begging, if properly conducted, is by no means so abject an employment as it is sometimes supposed to be. Undoubtedly the most genteel form of begging is by letter, and it appears to succeed when managed with ability. A man named Wheeler, with his wife Carolina, was lately before the Magistrates of Dorchester, England, for swindling by means of begging-letters. This agreeable pair lived in an elegant villa, and had quite a handsome income from their business. Mrs. Wheeler, it seems, wrote letters representing that she was the wife of a broken-down author, who, through illness and misfortune, had been reduced to the utmost destitution. They had friends in Sydney, who were willing to receive them as soon as they could obtain money sufficient for their passage out. But the state of the "poor wife's" health rendered it necessary to postpone the start, and involved increased destitution, which is, of course, a plea for further assistance. The letters were carefully worded, and were full of pious appeals to Christian sympathy. Appeals were sent to ladies in all parts of the country, to bestow their help in enabling Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler to undertake a voyage by sending presents of clothing; and the response seems to have been most abundant. Over a hundred pawn-tickets were produced, showing that the apparel had been promptly converted into money, and upward of £50 worth of men's and women's clothes were found in the house.

The South has always been the favorite field for the display of high-toned chivalry. It has, to be sure, had some very peculiar ways of showing itself, but yet no one dares dispute that it is there. No Southerner resents a wrong but in a manner worthy of a gentleman, and if he labors under a grievance, he always sets about obtaining its redress in a lawful and manly way. We have had plenty of instances of this from time immemorial, and they are repeated every day. One of the latest occurred in Giles County, Tenn., a few days ago. A negro, seventy years of age, lived there, a quiet, inoffensive patriarch, but, unhappily for him, belonging to a race which has suffered great injustice while committing none, had been the involuntary occasion of a little of Divine vengeance on that account. For these good and sufficient reasons he was seized by four brave men, armed and disguised, in the middle of the night, dragged out of his bed and murdered.

Everybody who has a tolerable mixture of those two admirable qualities, generosity and common sense, knows how absurd the petty assaults and retorts between the two sexes are, with regard to their respective superiority or inferiority. A time of war furnishes many tests of character, and those who choose to dispute between the heroism of man and the heroism of woman on those occasions are welcome to all the gratification they can derive from it. The different kinds of courage displayed by the two sexes has had a good illustration recently in Germany. Miss Minna Hansel, of Berlin, set about organizing an Amazon Corps for the service of her country, and succeeded in gathering beneath her banners a formidable army of fifty-three air heroines, which to a cohort of Parisian youth would undoubtedly have been more trouble than any ordinary army with banners; but the resolute Fraulein hesitated about marching to the front and taking her chances with the Crown Prince's troops. It struck her that her warriors could do better service in guarding the northern coast, and accordingly she tendered their aid to Gen. Falkenstein. That fatherly old commander kindly declined their valuable assistance with many thanks, and no doubt with a good-natured twinkle in his eye as he wrote, advised them to enroll themselves among the land forces. Miss Hansel, however, had her heart set on repelling the fleet of the Baltic, and disbanded her maiden regiment rather than lead it to any other field of glory. On the other hand, fifty ladies and fifty gentlemen set out from Frankfort to minister to the sick and wounded on the battle-fields and in the hospitals. Of the masculine portion of this band, twenty came back sickened and incapable of performing the humane task which they had assumed, but every woman remained and performed a service far higher and nobler than that of slaughtering her fellow-beings. Scenes of sickness and death did not daunt her when she could carry relief and consolation to the sufferers.

Another Case of Hydrophobia at St. Louis—A Negro the Victim.

The *Missouri Republican* of the 7th inst. says: William Burke, a negro, forty years of age, residing on the Bellefontaine road, was bitten about three months ago by a mad dog which was killed soon after. On Sunday last symptoms of hydrophobia became very apparent, and yesterday the unfortunate man was taken to the health office. The patient was evidently in a very excited and feverish condition. His decided repugnance to the sight of water, together with the fact that he was previously bitten, are the reasons for believing that he is afflicted with hydrophobia. At the sight of a cup of water he would raise his hands imploringly and say he could not bear the sight. At another time he would be seized with spasms of the muscles of the throat if he saw water or if even he felt a slight breath of wind. He was removed to the city hospital yesterday morning.

Death and Burial of a Naval Officer.

A correspondent of a San Francisco exchange furnishes the following details of the death and burial of Robert Leslie Webb, Second-Assistant Engineer of the United States steamer *Saranac*, flag-ship of the South Pacific Squadron, in the harbor of Talcahuana, Chili. The deceased was a younger brother of Mr. C. H. Webb, of this City:

On the morning of the 15th of June the hoarse voice of the coxswain crying, "All hands bury the dead," sounded through the ship. Two days before we had been called to mourn the loss of our Second-Assistant Engineer, Robert Leslie Webb, who died of heart disease, after an illness of nearly six weeks duration; no fatal result was immediately apprehended, though, of course, it was known that the complaint was incurable, and his death came most suddenly and unexpectedly to him and all, as he had been conversing cheerfully but a few moments before. Soon after the commencement of his illness the surgeons consulted about sending him home on sick leave, but it was thought a cruise of a few weeks in the balmy air of the South sea would do more for his restoration than medicine, and that if unfavorable symptoms developed themselves there would still be ample time for him to reach his home. The deceased was a native and resident of New-York State, and entered the navy in 1862, during most of which time he has been at sea. He rendered good service through the rebellion, and was an accomplished officer and most finished gentleman, the personal favorite of all on board to such an extent that his shipmates vied with each other in care and attention to him during his illness. You may well imagine, then, how a stillness, hushed and solemn, succeeded to the usual bustle of a man-of-war's decks, as the coxswain's voice rung through the ship. In obedience to the sad summons, all hands lay aft to the quarter deck, where the coffin, draped with the national flag, was placed. Death comes upon the sea as well as upon the land; but the waters cannot always claim the victim. After the reading of the beautiful burial service of the Church of England, listened to with reverently bowed heads by the shipmates of the young officer, the coffin was lowered into the first cutter, which hauled out from the ship, followed by the second and third cutters, the barge astern bringing up the sad procession. The colors of the flag-ship and the boats were half-masted, and with long, slow strokes the crews pulled to the shore, the ships in harbor half-masting their flags as the funeral line passed them. Landing at the pier they disembarked, the procession, led by the Commodore and staff officers, being joined by the American Consul and many of the citizens of Talcahuana. Arrived at the grave-yard, the last services were conducted by the resident Episcopal minister of the place, after which full military honors were rendered, the Marine Guard firing funeral volleys and the band playing a requiem over our beloved shipmate. It being impossible to procure suitable marble at Talcahuana, a suitable stone was ordered from Valparaiso, and every care taken to keep the grave in order after the departure of our ship, a kind lady, wife of the ex-Consul, promising to plant flowers above it. Thus, the sorrowing relatives of our shipmate have at least the consolation of knowing that as kind hands cared for him and tenderly nursed him in his last illness, so kind and loving hands will decorate the distant grave where he sleeps.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Lytton is engaged on a new novel.

The £100 prize offered for the best-managed farm in Oxfordshire, England, has been awarded to a woman. Women do make pretty good farmers in the British Isles, but their skill is occasionally misdirected. Take the "Baby farming" trial as an example.

The public debt of New-Zealand is equal to $100,000 for each of the 150,000 inhabitants. It must be a consolation to the people to read the statements of their Treasury officer.

The great composer Auber, now in his eighty-seventh year, has enlisted as a private in the National Guard. And Trochu announces that Paris is safe.

M. Niedielski has published in Russian a work on vine culture in the Crimea.

Karl Mendelssohn Bartholdy, a son of the great composer, has written a "History of Greece," from the conquest of Constantinople in 1443 down to our own days.

At the late examination of pupils in the Paris Conservatoire of Music, 263 prizes were awarded. It might be worth inquiring as to the number of pupils.

Six hundred patriotic poems were received in two weeks by a German newspaper at Frankfort in relation to the war. Evidently more ballad makers than lawmakers in that locality.

The publication of the *Tomahawk*, is suspended for the present. So they say in London. Unfortunately the tomahawk still flourishes in this country.

The *Revue Critique*, one of the ablest of the French weekly journals, announces its suspension under present circumstances.

Lady Di Beauclerc is credited with the authorship of a new novel entitled "*Naughty, naughty, but oh so Nice.*" What's in a name?

Next year completes a thousand years since Alfred the Great, founder of the University of Oxford, ascended the English throne. The English are proposing to celebrate the occasion.

The Permic language has lately reached the stage of having a dictionary provided with Russian equivalents. The language must be tolerably copious, as the book consists of above 400 pages.

It is stated that two days after the declaration of war the French Government discovered, upon examination of their stores of gunpowder, that a great number of the barrels contained a mixture of charcoal and sawdust only.

Prof. Secchi has published a work on the study of the sun, in three parts. The first is on the means of observation we possess and the present state of knowledge of the sun's structure; the second treats of the sun's influence on creation, the third of its relations with the stars.

The *Times* learns from the solicitors for the acting executor of the late Marquis of Hastings that the whole of the debts of the late Marquis have been paid in full under the order of the Court of Chancery with interest at four per cent.

The Government in New-Zealand are vigorously pushing on with the interior roads and telegraphs, and by the end of the year hope to find the remotest points of the north island traversed by roads, and every settlement of importance connected by electric telegraph.

M. G. Lassany, a writer of some distinction, has died at Athens. According to his will, his fortune will at his wife's death go to the University of Athens.

Great tracts of pine wood are every year destroyed by fire in the South of France. M. Schrader, who has tried to discover the origin of these fires, has come to the conclusion that they are caused by the sun's heat setting fire to the vapor of turpentine which is contained in the trunk, and which is exposed to direct contact with external heat by the holes bored for the extraction of turpentine.

Says the *Court Journal*: Recent events seem to have given a fresh impulse to hippophagy. The butchers who sell horse-meat exclusively hasten to the battle-fields to buy horses killed in the engagements which have taken place, and to find good young horses prematurely rendered unfit for use, and formerly intended for something better than supplying butcher's-shops. The trade in horse-flesh is extending to Liege.

The next annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Social Science will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the latter part of this month. The questions to be discussed are: 1. Can better educational results in primary schools be obtained by the amalgamation of such schools? 2. By what means can a direct connection be established between the elementary and secondary schools and the Universities? 3. Is it desirable to teach science in elementary schools, and if so, what branches of science?

The doors of Dickens' library at Gads-Hill are covered on the inside with imitation covers of odd, imaginary works, christened in merry moments by himself and kindred spirits: "Catt's Lives," in nine volumes; "Life of Zimmerman," by himself; "Catalogue of Statues to the Duke of Wellington," twenty-nine large volumes; "The World," one very thin 8vo.; "Hanging the Best Policy," by Our Wise Forefathers; "A Brief Autobiography," three large quartos; "Encyclopedia of Knowledge," a skeleton duodecimo; "A Peep at the Pyramids," five volumes; "Five Minutes in China," four gigantic folios, &c.

A Paris journal, which has been publishing as a *Feuilleton* a popular novel, began to fear that in consequence of political excitement the public would lose all interest in it. The author was sent for, and the editor said to him: "Your novel is well written, and our subscribers are interested; but—" "But what?" asked the author. "But," continued the editor, "your novel, which treats of the First Revolution, has a defect." "Well, what does it want?" "A Prussian, Sir." "A Prussian!" "Yes, a Prussian. You must at all hazards contrive to smuggle into it a Prussian monster—a fellow who is ready to swallow all France like a raw oyster. This will take, my dear Sir, and I depend on you to accomplish it." The author assented.

A curious incident of the war reaches us from Berlin. A young German lady, the Fraulein Minna Hausel, issued an appeal to the young women of Germany, urging them to form a corps of Amazon volunteers. Fifty-three young ladies having responded to the appeal, Minna offered their services to Gen. von Falkenstein, Governor of Hanover. That sage officer replied that he regretted he could not avail himself of their services, but that they might make themselves useful in attending to the wounded troops. This did not, however, suit Minna, who issued an order of the day disbanding the corps on the ground that the great victories of the German Armies rendered their services unnecessary.

Mr. Sammel Smiles says, in an article on self-imposed taxation, contributed to the *British Almanac* for 1870, that the consumption under the various items of spirits, wines and beer, at the present time in Great Britain and Ireland, is as follows:

	Quantities.	Expend'res.
Home and foreign spirits....	29,418,535 gals.	£30,565,323
Beer of average strength....	769,868,834 gals.	43,749,054
Foreign and Colonial wines..	15,151,741 gals.	12,387,287
Cider, perry, home-made wines, &c....	......	say 1,300,000
Tobacco....	54,668,339 lbs.	13,436,256
Total....		£100,362,816

We have here an expenditure of more than £3 6s. per head of the entire population—men, women and children—or of more than £13 for every adult male in the United Kingdom. The gross amount seems perfectly fabulous; but it is competent for any one to test it by the Government returns, which are indisputable.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 11, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarians are marching together toward Paris, and on Wednesday the three other corps of the advancing army are expected to be able to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris. A dispatch from Brussels says that a force was at Compiegne yesterday morning. A London dispatch reports that the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry, and a force of four thousand passed Vitry-le-François, which is nineteen miles south south-east of Chalons, on the right bank of the Marne, on Friday; and a Paris dispatch says that the Prussians appeared before Chauny—eighteen miles west of Laon—when the French evacuated the place, destroying the railroad as they moved out.

There is a tremendous rush of people from Paris; the trains leaving the city are crowded, and families are hurrying away in carriages for which they are forced to pay extraordinary prices. It is stated that those citizens who desert the capital are to be taxed for their proportion of the expense of lodging the Garde Mobile. An effort is making to protect the environs. All the railroad tunnels in the Department of the Seine and Marne have been blown up, and the bridges destroyed by order of the authorities, and the forests of Clamart and Meadow are being destroyed. In the city the supply of gas is to be cut off to-day, as, the *Gaulois* explains, the ravages of explosions by means of the enemy's shells must be avoided. This action, it is feared, may lead to trouble.

An extraordinary report is received from Paris. It is that, in response to the demand of the Prussians for the surrender of Laon, the French commandant opened the gates, admitted the Prussian officers and soldiers, and then fired the mine, blowing up the citadel and killing a great number of the enemy. Paris, last evening, was excited over the news of successes of Marshal BAZAINE. The report is that he has cut his way out of Metz through the Prussian Army, and is now hurrying to Paris. Strasbourg is said to be able to hold out for two months longer.

The Prussians now report that more than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in Sedan before the capitulation, and that by the capitulation 85,000 fell into their hands, of whom 14,000 were wounded. Besides these prisoners, 400 field-pieces, 150 siege-guns, 10,000 horses and an immense amount of war material, came into their possession. It is reported from Paris that the total casualties of the war thus far are 400,000; more than one-half of this number are either dead or maimed for life.

King WILLIAM has written to the Queen about his meeting with NAPOLEON. He says: "It was overwhelming for a moment. I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom three years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved." Prince NAPOLEON hastens to declare in the public prints that he didn't weep when he met the Emperor. The Empress and the youthful LOUIS are now secluded at Hastings.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is thought in England that the *Captain* may have been driven out to sea in the late storm, and the men whose bodies have been found, washed overboard. Experts have expressed the opinion that she was run down by some unknown vessel.... An unknown vessel struck on the Goodwin Sands, on the east coast of England, yesterday, and was totally wrecked. ....RICOTTI has been appointed Minister of War in Italy. Many people in the Papal States have petitioned King VICTOR EMMANUEL to occupy Rome. It is said that such precautions have been taken that the Pope cannot escape from the city.

GENERAL.

The late JOHN SIMMONS, of Boston, bequeathed $1,400,000 for the establishment of a Female Seminary in that city, to be called the Simmons Female College.

The Pioneer Society of California celebrated the anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union on Friday last. Gen. SHERMAN was among the distinguished guests.

The funeral obsequies of the persons drowned at Tom's River, N. J., on Wednesday last, were celebrated at Long Branch yesterday.

JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, has sued out writs against Gov. HOLDEN, S. A. DOUGLAS and Col. BERGEN for false imprisonment. They were served yesterday.

R. SAYERS, who has been tried at Charlottesville, Va., for killing Dr. OLIVER, the seducer of his daughter, was acquitted, yesterday, by the jury.

The managers of the Warsaw Educational and Industrial Reformatory, which was chartered by the last Legislature, elected their officers yesterday. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR is the President.

The St. John and Tyne crews are preparing for their race on the St. Lawrence. The latter have pulled over the course in thirty-eight minutes and thirty seconds.

Sergeant HUNTINGTON, a United States recruiting officer, at Milwaukee, Wis., decamped on the night of the 6th inst., after having forged several indorsements on checks, and stolen a considerable quantity of Government clothing.

JOHN GRABLE, who murdered JOEL DRAKE in DeKalb County, Missouri, on the 1st of January, was executed at St. Joseph on Friday last.

A treaty of peace with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians of Dakota, signed at Fort Abercrombie on the 15th of August, has just been received at Washington.

The Republicans of Kansas have nominated J. N. HARVEY, the present incumbent, for Governor.

The Haymaker Base-ball Club, of Troy, beat the Olympics, of Washington, yesterday, by a score of seventeen to nine.

A fancy-dress ball at Allegheny Springs, Va., on Friday night, closed the Summer season at that watering-place.

TAGGART, an ex-detective, was in Court, yesterday, in Philadelphia, charged with threatening to kill Mr. GREENE, proprietor of a Sunday newspaper. The case grows out of an alleged compromise between detectives and thieves in regard to stolen property. The case was held for further hearing.

The carpet factory of JAMES BROWNING & BROTHERS, in Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. The loss amounts to $105,000, and the insurance to $75,000.

The collections at the New-York Custom-house during the month of August were $15,078,803, a larger amount than was ever before received at a United States Custom-house in the same length of time.

The Boys in Blue of the Fourteenth Assembly District held a meeting last evening, and formed a political organization to support the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Four bodies were exhumed, yesterday, from the *débris* of the buildings burned in Chicago, known as Farwell's block.

The Situation.

Slowly but surely the German forces approach the most splendid capital of Europe. Five army corps are advancing from different points, and in two or three days the authorities of Paris will have forced upon them a decision as to its fate. Their preparations for its defense proceed simultaneously with efforts to obtain friendly intervention; but the latter are unavailing, and the capacity to keep out the enemy will soon be put to the test. The Prussian King, true to his "divine right" theory, is reported to refuse to hold communication with the members of the Provisional Government or its representatives — insisting that only the officials of the Empire shall be recognized. M. JULES FAVRE and his associates are therefore helpless for the purposes of negotiation. And, as yet, other Powers seem disposed to leave the Republic to its fate. England stands aloof for reasons which are either heartless or cowardly, and the influence of her example is pernicious.

But one alternative, then, is before the leaders of the Republic. They must succumb unconditionally, without a guarantee, almost without a hope, of just or generous treatment at the hands of the conqueror. Or they must make up their minds to resist with all possible energy and skill. It is reasonably certain that an unconditional surrender would be followed by the suppression of republican authority by order of King WILLIAM, and the restoration of dynastic rule with Prussia as its supporter. Not less certain is it that resistance, however gallantly conducted, will be attended with horrors which it is painful to contemplate, and with excesses which will render anarchy imminent. The city will, for military reasons, be deprived of gas, and the energies of the authorities will be so absorbed by the task of defense that the elements inimical to order will in a large degree be freed from restraint. With this contingency in prospect, it is not surprising that portable treasures are being removed from the city, or that every avenue out of it is crowded by families anxious to escape,—they scarcely know whither. Some of the officials have retired to Tours.

In the presence of exigencies so startling, we may well ask whether this country has done all that it consistently can to stay the progress of a struggle to which time will impart ferocity, and to sustain a republic whose earnest appeal has been heard across the Atlantic. Intervention of the kind with which Europe is familiar is in our case not to be thought of. But there is a species of moral intervention, by virtue of which the United States may make known the light in which any attempt to crush the French Republic will be regarded. No country in the world has a hold upon the German heart that compares with the moral influence exercised by this country among the German people. Cannot this influence be utilized? Is it not possible for President GRANT to go a step beyond the offer of mediation, and to make known, in the most positive manner, the national sympathy with the revolution which has overthrown the Napoleonic dynasty, and restored to France republican government? Mr. WASHBURNE's speech at Paris may have transcended diplomatic etiquette, but it breathed the true American spirit. We hope that the President will find time to render effective the measures he has already sanctioned.

The Unromantic Side of War.

We have all heard of, and most of us have seen a little, of what is called "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Had not the tremendous events of the last few weeks obliterated it from memory, the recollection of the populace of Paris, in the mad delirium of the war fever, shouting over the regiments that had started "for Berlin," might still be one of the freshest of historical pictures. The contrast is sad enough between the gallantly-equipped soldiers that, six weeks ago, made the boulevards gay with sheen of steel, flashing colors and martial music, and the starving and dispirited bands that crawl back again within the walls, full of bitter thoughts against the man who sent them into battle with traitors among their Generals and sand in their cartridges. But still sadder is it to contemplate the slow, lingering and neglected deaths of thousands of their comrades, who must have lain for hours helpless, but acutely conscious, among heaps of slain, and who died simply because there was no one who had time to see them removed and cared for. If any one doubts that multitudes of both armies must have perished, partly from the pestilential exhalations of the dead, partly from sheer starvation and thirst, and partly from wounds that need not have been fatal, let him reflect on the absolute impossibility of dealing adequately with the enormous numbers put *hors de combat* in such a series of battles as those which were waged around Metz. "The wounded must be regarded as dead," has been the terse commentary of more than one correspondent, and on the horrible suggestiveness of such a phrase it is unnecessary to dilate.

Referring to the armed nations, which it has become the practice of modern warfare to bring into the field, the London *Spectator* points out the growing difficulties of attending properly to the dead and the wounded in battle. It estimates that after Gravellotte and Rezonville there must have been at least fifty thousand wounded scattered over the area of these conflicts. To minister to the wants of such a helpless mass, with sufficient promptitude, would, it continues, demand the services of five hundred surgeons and ten thousand men, and since one army only remains on the field, such a work must fall solely on the army that is left. It is unnecessary to remark that no army could carry along with it a medical organization numerous enough to be equal to an emergency like this. Hospitals, appliances, means of conveyance, all previously established modes of mitigating the horrors of war, must break down under a strain like this, and, equally unable to bury the myriads of dead as to remove the wounded, both must be left as they have been already done in the present campaign, to make the seat of hostilities a vast charnel-house, whose pestilential exhalations render the dead more fatal to their conquerors than the living had been.

That portion of the campaign which is included in the twenty-eight days between the storming of Wissembourg and the surrender at Sedan must have cost the lives of at least two hundred thousand men. Under the German system—partly followed in France—of filling up a regiment from the youth drawn from a single district, we are enabled better to realize the amount of misery that is hidden under such phrases as "the —— division suffered dreadfully;" "the —— regiment was almost annihilated." The *Spectator* says that, at Woerth, one small Bavarian town lost the whole of its youth, and not a house was without its mourners. The extinction in this way, of an entire generation, comes home more powerfully to the imagination when we can see its effects in a single locality, and can thus, to some extent, appreciate the dreadful reality of the aggregate result. Horrible as are many of the aspects of the first stages of the war, its prolongation could only lead to developments more horrible still. The crops and cattle of ten departments of France have already been nearly all parted with in exchange for Prussian silver or promises to pay. If three-quarters of a million of foreign soldiers must remain on French soil to exterminate a populace that will not be subdued, the victors must fight side by side with famine and pestilence, and may have some difficulty in keeping their allies from turning against themselves. Fortunately for the Germans, France is not another Russia, or the desperate fortunes of a nation at bay, might tempt them to invoke the aid of the demons of frost and fire, to repeat the tragedy of Moscow and the fate of the Grand Army of the Empire. Tragic and terrible as the war in all its phases has been, peace does not seem so unattainable as to leave us room to dread horrors whose magnitude would as far transcend those of NAPOLEON's retreat, as the armies engaged exceed his in numbers.

The National Debt.

Three times in the financial history of the United States its public debt has been materially reduced, but only when the country was prosperous and its business interests flourishing. The Revolutionary War debt, made up to Jan. 1, 1791, was about $75,000,000, and it had been reduced to $57,000,000 when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1817 the national debt was $123,000,000, and as the country prospered, it was gradually reduced till, in 1837, it amounted to less than $3,000,000. The Mexican War again ran the debt up to $82,000,000, and again at the close of the Pierce Administration it had been reduced to $20,000,000. When the Rebellion broke out, it had increased to $91,000,000.

Comparing this financial record with that since 1865, when our debt stood at $2,682,593,026, we find that, notwithstanding the enormous drain upon the resources of the country, we have been paying our debt at a much faster rate than ever before—even under the most favorable circumstances. All the debt extinguished from the beginning of the Government to the year 1865, does not aggregate as much as has been paid since the close of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. More than $363,000,000 has been applied to the payment of principal alone—to say nothing of interest and current Government expenses—during that brief period, a fact which we believe to be without parallel in the history of national finance.

Novelty in Lecturing.

The lecture, as a means of public amusement is, we believe, an American invention. Indeed, we may go further, and say that it remains strictly what we call an American "institution." Transported to other countries, it has but a sparse and sickly growth, while with us it has always flourished and spread like the green bay tree. Perhaps one reason of its popularity may be found in the general desire for information, combined with the general lack of leisure, characteristic of our people. Most American business men have no time for books. Their reading, as a rule, is confined to the daily, perhaps even to the weekly paper, and whatever of knowledge or culture they crave beyond, is furnished most easily by the lecture. And it is to supply this natural want that New-England has sent forth, year after year, her hordes of nomads, to wander over the length and breadth of the land, enlightening with their learning, and thrilling with their eloquence, all sorts of audiences in West and South.

Of late, however, whether from satiety of knowledge on the part of the lectured, or exhaustion on the part of the lecturers, the demand for this species of entertainment has fallen off. Out of all this immense army of orators, scarcely a corporal's guard still retain their hold on the hearts and pockets of their former admirers. Ladies whose profits on the rostrum recalled that fortunate damsel of fairy tale, endowed with the privilege of speaking diamonds and rubies instead of words, now waste their sweetness on a beggarly array of empty benches and disconsolate committeemen; and gentlemen who once realized that speech was silver, have learned, on the principle of a penny saved a penny earned, that silence may be golden. Evidently the lecture business requires a new and powerful stimulus if it is to retain its old popularity.

Perhaps this is the meaning of the unusual announcement that "OMAHA, the famous Indian orator," has started on a lecturing tour through the United States. On the 6th inst. he began, we are told, at Council Bluffs, and doubless before long we shall have him here. An aboriginal lecturer would be attractive enough even without the additional charms which OMAHA is said to possess, of comeliness and wonderful command of language. What particular language it is of which he has command, the announcement fails to specify. A lecture in Cherokee or Sioux would be curious, but scarcely amusing. We should like to know, too, what he lectures about, and whether he appears in national evening dress of war-paint and eagles' plumes and scalps. Does he wear white gloves, and keep his audiences waiting, or does he bound upon the stage at the appointed hour with a war-whoop and a brandished tomahawk?

These doubts, however, will be speedily solved, and, meantime, it is not to be denied that an Indian lecturer will prove a most attractive novelty. And then if BABOO CHUNDER SEN should carry out the intention he is said to cherish, of coming among us, the triumph of the lyceum will be complete. After them, the deluge of Japanese and Chinese orators,—the Mandarin of Tien-tsin would be a capital speculation,—of Malay learning and Kaffir rhetoric, with perhaps an occasional Esquimaux, when the interest flags. Here is a captivating prospect for the lecture-loving public. But what will Mr. GREELEY say?

Prussia's "Insults" to France.

The *World* has struck upon a rather novel point of view of the French and German war:—The French are a quiet, peaceful and unaggressive race, who have been forced into a bitter struggle by the martial and ambitious Germans. Their misfortunes are those of a peaceful citizen suddenly assaulted by a bloodthirsty ruffian. France, it seems, had been meekly enduring for many years the insults of Prussia; she had seen the annexation of the Duchies, and had not been able to prevent it. She had beheld the overthrow of Austria, and had to content herself with preventing the union of Germany further than the Main, seeing her insolent rival practically absorb the dukedoms and kingdoms in North Germany. This was a bitter thrust. But the worst insult was when NAPOLEON demanded some trifling Rhine provinces, inhabited by a few hundred thousand Germans, as a fair indemnity for his moderation in allowing Germany to be a Great Power, and was politely informed that Germany could never give up the national river. One can appreciate the insolence of this reply of the haughty Germans if we could imagine Great Britain demanding of the United States the trifling concession of the State of Maine in return for her not interfering to prevent our conquering the rebels. Still another insult, however, was offered to the sensitive nation of France when NAPOLEON offered to BISMARCK to plunder a country with which they were both at peace, provided Germany was allowed to preserve her acquisitions and maintain her unity. The German statesman had the singular temerity to believe that the German nationality and boundaries did not depend on the approval of any foreign Power, and he had no desire to share in illegal booty for the sake of possessing what was his own. This was the "unkindest cut of all" to the dignity of a great nation, and that the stolid Germans could be so indifferent to the sensitive disposition of their neighbors, showed such an arrogant tone that war was inevitable.

But to all this was added the provoking calmness and indifference of Prussia. She seemed not at all anxious to secure the approval of foreign Governments in her internal arrangements. She never asked the consent of France, as, with the hearty assent and desire of the German people, she gradually united North Germany into one solid power. She had no outward diplomacy to maintain; no "ideas" to fight for in distant countries; no doubtful dynasties to bolster up. She was occupied in the very practical proceeding of consolidating some thirty millions of people, under twenty different administrations, into one great nation, with the same educational and military system, the same free trade, and the same efficient civil service which had built up Prussia from a little Princedom into a first-class European Kingdom. This calmness itself was an insult to French nervousness. Then, under the new German régime, Parliamentary life was rapidly developing itself, and the new and great German people, hardly conscious of their power, were yet struggling with the King. Such a sight was in itself a just offense to a Cæsarist Empire, where a *plebiscite* was taking the place of Parliamentary debate. A German Parliament alone was an "insult" to a French Corps Imperial. More than this, under the Prussian system of administration, Germany was developing such vigor and prosperity that the sight of it alone was a taunt and reproach to her sensitive neighbor. France could not henceforth dictate to Europe; she could not partition the neutral States, if she might desire it; she could not henceforth have the satisfaction of saying, "If France is dissatisfied, Europe is disturbed." Her leadership was gone; she became, like Russia or Great Britain, simply one among the Princes. To a mind with a "true sense of honor," the prosperity of one's neighbor is always an insult and an injury. The France, represented whether by NAPOLEON or THIERS, could not be expected to look upon the growing strength of Germany as anything but a wrong to French "honor."

It is true that Russia, whose position in Europe was equally compromised by the success of the great Continental Power, did not regard German prosperity as an insult. It is also true that the great rival of this country, Great Britain, has never held out increasing success and power as a legitimate ground of war, however much jealousy she may have felt. But to the sensitive nature of French statesmen, it is well known, these matters appear very differently. M. THIERS himself has repeatedly declared that the unity of Germany was fatal to France. Even the Liberal PARADOL stated years ago that a war between the two countries could not be avoided. NAPOLEON has been supposed, since 1866, to be preparing for it.

At length, French sensitiveness being irritated to the last degree by this long course of "insults," the last blow is given by the offer of the Spanish crown to a remote Catholic branch of the Prussian royal family. It is true, common sense suggested, that a Catholic HOHENZOLLERN on the Spanish throne would not make Spain a tool of Protestant Prussia, any more than a German Prince on the British throne would subject England to the German royal houses. The Prussian Prince, moreover, made haste to decline the dangerous offer. But this was nothing to the wounded French honor. It demanded that the King of Prussia should pledge himself to reject such offers for his family in all future time. He naturally declined such a proposition. France threatens—that is, as if you accuse your neighbor of a crime, and, when he proves that he has not committed it you threaten him with assault if he does not promise never to commit it in future. The French Government then deliberately, before the world, declared war for such a cause.

The *World*, which professes much interest in Christian morals just at this time, will bear this in mind. It is of no consequence what the hidden causes of jealousy were between the two countries; it is of the utmost consequence what was the alleged and immediate cause of war. The German leaders, who are statesmen, having long experienced the temper of the French leaders, who are adventurers, like wise men, were ready in peace for war. They did not wait to meet French armies on German soil; they carried the war at once into France. Having done all that any public man, with a shade of self-respect, could do to avert war, when the declaration came they sprang into the struggle with all the vigor and foresight which become those who carry the lives of hundreds of thousands in their hands. If a bully suddenly strikes a peaceful citizen in the streets, and finds him more than armed for a bloody encounter, the assailant must take the consequences, and blame no one but himself. The present misfortunes of France are not to blind us as to how the war began and who is responsible for it.

Our Irrational Game.

The game of base-ball is, in many respects, worthy of encouragement. In a community by far too much given to sedentary occupations and dyspepsia, it furnishes an incentive to active open-air exercise, and we should be glad to see it even more resorted to than it is, among the class who would profit most by its benefits. Our merchants and lawyers and over-worked clerks, after their day of harassing mental labor, would derive more advantage from a brisk game of base-ball than from the favorite drive on the road with its accompaniments of dust and dissipation. To be sure we do not share the opinion of some of its more enthusiastic advocates, that skill in our national pastime implies an exercise of all the moral virtues, and we have taken occasion to express our dissent from the views of the President of a Western club, who appears to rank the science of ball-playing with the learned professions. Moderately used, however, in its legitimate sphere as an amusement, base-ball is certainly a wholesome and invigorating sport.

It is one of the defects of our national character, however, that no sooner do we get hold of a good thing of this sort, than we proceed to make it hurtful by excess. Base-ball as a recreation was well enough, but base-ball established as a business calls upon us to revise our notions of its usefulness. Nor is professional base-ball, as at present practiced, entitled to the only praise that might be urged in its favor; it is not even a healthful physical exercise. On the contrary, it is so dangerous to life and limb, that in insurance language it would be labeled extra hazardous. Fatal accidents on the ball-field have been so common of late as hardly to excite remark, and maiming is the rule and not the exception among members of first-class clubs. One of the best players of the Red Stockings was so injured in a recent match that he is unable to walk without crutches. In fact, a veteran base-ball player, whose teeth have not been knocked out, or whose bones have not been repeatedly broken, is a lucky rarity. The moral aspect of our national game is even less reassuring. At its best, it is an excuse for gambling; at its worst, a device for viler "jockeying" and swindling than ever disgraced the turf.

It seems time, therefore, that we should ask ourselves what is to be gained by giving to the business of ball-tossing the consideration and importance which seem ludicrously disproportionate to the subject, and are well calculated to seduce the unthinking into a profitless pursuit. Perhaps we may set down to the score of journalistic hyperbole the assertion of one Western paper that the dissolution of the Red Stocking Club would be a national calamity; but nonsense hardly less preposterous is hourly talked and telegraphed over the country on the same topic. The spectacle of grave merchants calling a public meeting and subscribing thousands of dollars to establish a club which shall be able to beat another club, is sufficiently diverting. But when we come to have printed in our telegraphic column, side by side with the war dispatches, and scarcely yielding to them in importance, the various interesting announcements, first, that John Smith has been expelled from the Pipkinsville B. B. Club for getting drunk, and then, next day, that he has been restored, apparently for the same reason, and that the fact has been matter for public rejoicing, amusement is tinctured with disgust. We are tempted to suspect that we have been worshiping a very senseless idol, and that a young man of health and energy may find many ways of earning a livelihood more creditable to himself and more profitable to his country than by playing in base-ball matches.

Frenchmen and Irishmen in this City are about to unite in a demonstration expressive of their admiration of the republican outburst in France, and of their desire for its success. In other cities, we observe, Germans are preparing to celebrate the brilliant success which has rewarded the arms of their fatherland. If it were possible to impart judgment to the managers of the Franco-Irish gathering, and moderation and magnanimity to the various German gatherings, something might be done toward developing a fraternity of feeling, regardless of nationality, in favor of the republican movement in Europe, to which the peaceful revolution in France contributes powerfully. Our German citizens have no love for kingcraft, and they will do injustice to themselves if they fail to supplement the exultation they naturally feel at the prowess of the German Armies with a declaration of their sympathy with the self-emancipation of the French people from the frauds and thraldom of the Empire. Let Germans, and Frenchmen, and Irishmen, in this country, raise their voices in unison in support of a cause which appeals to them in common.

The Washington dispatches purporting to convey the opinion of the Executive and of the diplomatic body adverse to the French Republic's chance of existence, seem to us not to come from a disinterested source. They look not unlike an attempt to prepare the American mind for some action of the Prussian King hostile to the Republican cause. It is not probable, in the first place, that President GRANT, who should feel, and is supposed to feel, a warm interest in the welfare of the new Republic, would go out of his way to depreciate it. In the next place, while the European diplomatists at Washington may properly estimate the disposition of the Prussian King, it is clear that their own feelings and wishes, as the representatives of monarchies, are inimical to the powers that be at Paris, while any special information comes to them through channels that are tainted with the same unfriendliness. Of course M. JULES FAVRE and his colleagues have an arduous task before them, and it were folly at this distance to affect a knowledge of what will be the result of their labors. But the American people wish them success, and will not throw cold water upon their efforts by predicting failure.

King WILLIAM, says the telegraph, "has given orders that NAPOLEON shall be treated as the Sovereign of France." But it does not necessarily follow that the King will refuse to recognize any other Government. NAPOLEON was the Sovereign at the time of his surrender, and doubtless the prospect of obtaining consideration as such had something to do with the desertion of his troops. In this sense there is nothing extraordinary in the announcement that the captive Emperor is to be treated in a manner befitting his former position. If, however, the meaning be that the King will not acknowledge the *de facto* Government to which Paris, and France generally, have given their adhesion, he puts himself wholly in the wrong. NAPOLEON abandoned France, and France in turn threw overboard the Empire. That ends Emperor and dynasty, and the Prussian monarch should accept the fact and all its consequences. Whether France shall be a monarchy or a republic, is a question with which he has no right whatever to meddle.

Republican journals throughout the State are hearty in their approval of the ticket nominated at Saratoga, and of the good sense which characterized generally the proceedings of the Convention. The candidates evidently command the confidence of the party, and a stirring canvass is anticipated, with victory as its result. At the same time, there is no inclination to take things for granted, or to rely upon the reputation of the candidates as an assurance of success. Systematic and persistent exertion is recognized as the great essential. The most hopeful sign is a willingness to work as Republicans in this State have not recently worked, to profit by the party's strength.

WENDELL PHILLIPS seems likely to be the centre of a curious combination in Massachusetts politics. The Prohibitionists nominated him in the first instance, but, though he concurs with their intolerant programme, he did not formally accept the nomination. Now, the Labor Reformers, who care nothing about prohibition, have made him their candidate, with an understanding that he will acquiesce. In these circumstances, if he enter the field at all, it will be as the representative of two organizations who have nothing in common. Still further, it is understood that, being in the field, he will be actively supported by the leaders of the female suffrage movement, with which he is allied. If the disciples of spiritualism, free religion, and the many other extravagances which abound in Massachusetts, unite their forces with those we have indicated, it is at least possible that Mr. PHILLIPS may be Governor of the Commonwealth. When that happens, look out for sensations!

In a late London *Athenæum* is a notice of a plagiarism which may be called one of the curiosities of literature. Mr. LOWTH, of the Athenæum Club, a very late breakfaster, writes to say that a friend, bantering him on his time of getting up, quoted something the former had once sent to *Punch*, and which *Punch* had not inserted. It was a punning scoff against "Early Rising;" and this lyric, in an altered shape, was actually published among THOMAS HOOD's poems in 1847. The man of late breakfasts and late intelligence never knew this fact till the other day, when his friend quoted HOOD's version:

Let Taylor preach upon a morning breezy,
How good to rise when night and larks are flying.
For my part, getting up is not so easy
By half as lying.

Mr. LOWTH sends to the *Athenæum* his own original sketch. But it turns out that HOOD's poem was published in an "Annual" long prior to the date at which Mr. LOWTH says he wrote *his* version.

The feeling excited by the narrow and offensive policy of the Dominion Government in regard to the Gulf fisheries extends far beyond the New-England fishermen. They are incensed, of course, because the action of the Dominion interferes with their livelihood. Apart from them, there is a growing inclination among the American people to bring the fishery question to an issue, and to repay Canadian selfishness by the adoption of measures which would be keenly felt by the Canadians. The abrogation of the bonding system is one of the retaliatory measures that is most strenuously advocated. Before resorting to anything so extreme, however, Mr. FISH should endeavor to convince the British officials that the course pursued by the Dominion may react seriously upon its own interests. Perhaps the visit of Mr. THORNTON to Quebec has some connection with this subject. He is too sagacious an observer not to comprehend its perils at a glance.

The nephew of the man who made Kings wait in his ante-chambers at Tilsit, at Paris, and at Erfurt is an exile, if not a fugitive, and NAPOLEON III. is anxiously awaiting greater generosity from Germany than England showed to NAPOLEON I. The founder of the Imperial dynasty used to say, "I have always marched with the opinion of great masses and with events." The failure to do the same has wrought the downfall of his successor. Clearly, if any feeling as strong as that idea of nationality which inspires the Germans, much as it did the North in our own civil war, had animated France in this struggle, her swift and mortifying overthrow might have been averted. But France had no such sentiment, and her ruler failed to supply her with even a theatrical substitute. In a word, NAPOLEON III. had outlived his epoch, and the nation, as he himself a month ago expressed it, "had slipped out of his hands."

The declaration of a Republic by France was fortunate for Democratic editors, for it gave them an opportunity of plausibly getting out of what was rapidly becoming an embarrassing situation. For weeks they had been conciliating the Irish vote by offensive expressions of hostility to Prussia and the Germans generally, and the consequence was that they had effectually alienated the intelligent portion of the German vote. Now they can go into paroxysms over the birth of a new Republic—a consummation they did not dream of when they were abusing the German people, and insulting German citizens.

Our wide-awake contemporary, the *Star*, yesterday gave proof of its vitality by enlarging its size, and so protecting the interests of its readers from the encroachments of its advertising friends. The *Star* twinkled somewhat dimly when it first appeared, less than three years ago, but the hard and honest work of its conductors soon won substantial recognition. Since it passed into the editorial hands of Mr. HOWARD, its progress has been marked by continual improvement and steadily growing prosperity.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

MR. FECHTER IN BOSTON.

The season of the Globe Theatre, in Boston, under the management of Mr. FECHTER, has been begun this week with brilliant success. We do not know that Mr. FECHTER is better appreciated in Boston than he was in New-York; there are people of cultivated perception, mature dramatic judgment, and unprejudiced temper in both cities. That Mr. FECHTER is, in his walk, a superb artist, has consequently been acknowledged in quarters that can give weight to artistic tribute in Trimountain as well as Manhattan. He has, however, been spared in the former place a kind of hysterical depreciation, which, beginning in lack of knowledge, and persisted in through the weakness which is called obstinacy, has been poured forth in copious streams elsewhere. Mr. FECHTER, although a superlatively fine actor, is one easily at first sight misunderstood, especially by observers whose experience is limited in range, and whose estimates are founded rather on what they have admired in other favorite performers, than on catholic and immutable laws. From such criticism, when it is worth while to take it, there is always, of course, an appeal to nature. And in Mr. FECHTER's case the appeal can always be taken with firm confidence in a just decree. The lamented DICKENS predicted, with curious exactness, in conversation with friends, the nature of Mr. FECHTER's reception in this country. He said that there existed in the United States, as was not unnatural, a certain school of provincial conventionality in art, the spokesmen of which would be outraged at first by FECHTER's acting, simply because they would find it unlike any they had ever seen before. These connoisseurs would be led, said DICKENS, into the blunder of condemning him at the outset, because they would fail to understand him. In the sequel, however, taught better either by experience or by the popular judgment, they would see the error of their ways and recant. Such, in truth, has been the case in several notable instances. The manliness that makes haste to atone for hasty or ignorant misjudgment, has been exemplified in a manner pleasant to see. In Boston Mr. FECHTER's artistic repute does not seem to have gone through this kind of vicissitude. It has, nevertheless, been subjected to other and even severer trials. In Boston, people of notoriety rather than of genius, of self-assertion rather than of self-discipline, are sometimes permitted, it seems, to celebrate themselves in journal and magazine in flashes of childish hyperbole which affect to be critical artistic analyses. Mr. FECHTER has not escaped these indefatigable cultivators of their own renown, these pseudo-high-priests of æsthetics and sociology. Perhaps he thinks he can live down this kind of attack better than the fresh-blown panegyrics of his repentant revilers in New-York; and here may be the true reason of his taking up his abode in the three-hilled city. We are glad to feel sure in any case that he is certain of being justly estimated there, and that the pleonastic nonsense that has been leveled at him, whether in the shape of childish panegyric in the one city, or weakly abuse in the other, will be alike incapable of affecting his position with the mass of intelligent American theatre-goers.

Mr. FECHTER is an artist of faults truly, but yet of real histrionic genius. He is nothing if not original. No principal actor on the American [or] English stage betrays less than he does the least trace of imitation. This is in itself one evidence of greatness. It is not, of course, in itself, a conclusive or all-sufficient evidence. This is to be perceived in other traits, in other admirable characteristics. In the portrayal of love—its wealth of tenderness, its utter self-abnegation, its manly robustness, its feminine delicacy, its child-like simplicity, Mr. FECHTER is in our experience unsurpassed, and it is difficult to believe he is surpassable. His representations of hate, revenge, and vindictive intensity of purpose are only inferior to that of the master passion which in his hands is indeed worthy of the name. In thorough gentle manliness, again—perhaps the rarest of attributes in stage heroes—his excellence is so strikingly conspicuous that we have to remember how much this is a matter of convention, and so not always, broadly speaking, within popular appreciation in order to comprehend why it is not more generally admired. We need not claim that Mr. FECHTER is a great tragic actor. He is not so. His is the school of romance, and not of the classics. But he is what so few in their respective walks can be accurately called *facile princeps* of his kind. Unequaled in grace, spontaneity and electric power over the sympathies, wonderful for finish, too, Mr. FECHTER is no precisian. The fact that he almost habitually slurs certain trifles of detail in speech as well as action, often in truth gains him discredit from those who look only at the surface or at minutiæ. The same sort of discredit was gained by the noblest of TURNER's landscapes, and yet, in the long run, it did not need JOHN RUSKIN to convince the world of art that in TURNER had died the greatest of English painters. Mr. FECHTER's season in Boston will doubtless be productive of some of his most signal dramatic triumphs, and his reception thereafter in New-York will be of the most enthusiastic character. It is in the nature of ability like his to grow on popular esteem as its scope and quality become better known, and in this respect as in others the prediction of DICKENS touching the friend he so enthusiastically appreciated, will, we are sure, be fully realized.

THE LEGITIMATE COMBINATION AT NIBLO'S.

The Shakespearean revivals at Niblo's Garden, this week, have been at once the most noteworthy and the most creditable theatrical events we have for some time been called upon to record. We described, on Tuesday, the salient points of the opening representation of "Julius Cæsar." In this play Mr. BARRETT added to his reputation in the Metropolis by a carefully-studied, vigorous and effective personation of *Cassius*. This promising young actor has shown his ability to cope with the most exacting parts of the leading tragic range, and we rejoice to chronicle his success in so doing. His *Iago*, if not altogether so commendable as his *Cassius*, exhibits some touches of great merit, and will mellow, we may hope, into a performance of uniform excellence. Mr. DAVENPORT has played *Brutus* greatly to the liking of intelligent auditors. His finish and careful avoidance of rant have sometimes procured for this fine artist the imputation of tameness or languor, but we are always sure that his conception is sound, and the results of his error, if error it be, are certainly preferable to those involved in an opposite extreme. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, an American by birth and an Englishman by dramatic education, made his first appearance and a pleasing impression on Monday in *Marc Antony*. He is one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the best-studied young tragedians we have seen for some time, and gives every promise of becoming a favorite. We chronicled on Tuesday the heartiness of Mr. MARK SMITH's reception in *Casca*. He was greeted like an old friend, and worthily sustained his reputation. The management of Niblo's Garden deserve handsome credit for mounting "Julius Cæsar" in a manner rarely thought necessary for a piece which is expected to be acted for only two or three nights. Such outlay is of course a good investment; but it is not always that we find managers who are ready or able to incur it.

The representation of "Othello," less complete, perhaps, than that of "Julius Cæsar," yet deserves a praise of its own. Mr. DAVENPORT, able artist as in everything he is, lacks somewhat in the overwhelming barbaric vigor proper to the deceived Moor. His reading is, notwithstanding, admirable, and the delicacy of some of his points highly meritorious. In *Cassio*, Mr. MONTGOMERY emphasized the favorable effect wrought by his *Marc Antony*. On Friday night "London Assurance" was given at this house. Mr. MARK SMITH renewed the freshness of his laurels in *Sir Harcourt*; Miss FANNY DAVENPORT made a pleasing, if not too thoroughbred a *Lady Gay*; Mr. DAVENPORT was duly impudent and rollicking as *Dazzle*, and Mr. BARRETT equally unobtrusive and acceptable as *Charles*. Mr. OWENS as *Meddle* provoked roars of laughter, and attested anew the strong hold he retains on the New-York audience. The general fruits of the "legitimate" combination of the week have been such as to justify sincere felicitations, and to prompt the hope that at an early day the same or a similar experiment may be repeated. Such performances are healthful alike for the players, the public, and the theatre where they are to be seen.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No occurrence of interest, except that growing out of the appearance of the artists already written of at Niblo's, is to be recorded in the story of the theatrical week. TOM TAYLOR's new play of "Twixt Ax and Crown," however, was brought out at Wood's Museum on Monday, and that event is worth mentioning cheerfully, as indicating a more liberal policy bearing on the entertainments to be witnessed hereafter at a place of amusement continually tightening its hold on public favor. Elsewhere, no sign of life was given. More activity is to be looked for to-morrow and Tuesday. Mr. FALCONER's drama of "Heartsease" is to be acted by Miss LOTTA and the company at Niblo's, and Miss LINA EDWIN's new theatre is to be opened with a "Bird in the Hand," referred to as a fresh work—and with "Black Eyed Susan," in which Mr. STUART ROBSON is to embody *Captain Crosstree*. Both performances will be given to-morrow. Tuesday, Mr. DALY will open the season at the Fifth-avenue Theatre with his dramatization of *Man and Wife*. Mr. DALY, let us say here, has labored so industriously to serve the public, and has really done so much for their gratification that there seems little reason for a claim to credit he cannot fairly expect to see allowed. Yet the announcements of his theatre persist in designating him as the author of "Leah" and of "Frou-Frou." We can recall in the literature of the closet no instance of a similar appropriation of moral as well as of material authors' rights, and shall be glad when the literature of the stage will be as free from blame. Reverting to "Man and Wife," let us note that special curiosity has been awakened by the rumors as to the excellence of the part Mr. JAMES LEWIS is to fill in it....Mr. EMMETT's representations at Wallack's, last week, ended his engagement at that theatre, the house being closed for the coming seven nights for the purpose of redecoration. Mr. JEFFERSON remains at Booth's. Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and Mr. G. L. FOX continue with "Little Faust," at the Olympic....Saturday the final show of the Launer ballet troupe at the Grand Opera-house will be given. We are not aware of the intentions of the management in regard to the representations to follow directly thereafter, but we learn that the opera-bouffe nights will not commence until a week later. The whole troupe is now in this City. Many of its members are conspicuous actors in France. Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND, who began life as an infant prodigy, was for many years at the Palais Royal. Mlle. SILLY was, with Mlle. SCHNEIDER, at the Variétés, and will be remembered not only for her talent, which exceeds that of any other artist of the company, but also for the noisy difficulties in which she and her associate became involved. M. GAUSSAIN, the tenor, was at the Variétés, also, seconding M. DUPUIS, whose equal in the line laid by M. OFFENBACH's librettists has not yet been found. Besides these persons, M. PAUL LERMINA and M. HITTEMANS are esteemed comedians, and the remaining and very numerous singers, are all well fitted for their work. It is not yet determined, we believe, that Mr. CARLO PATTI is to conduct the orchestra, but the choice of that gentleman is hardly doubtful. "Le Petit Faust" has been selected as the material for the first performances....Mlle. NILSSON is to be expected here on Tuesday afternoon. The speculation as to the probability that she will sing in opera in this country has been closed by the official declaration that she will not. The death of Miss NILSSON's mother, and the consequent assurance of the artist to the Archbishop of Paris that she would not tread the stage during the year of mourning, is said to be the motive of this resolve....Mme. SEEBACH will arrive in the *Iowa*, a steamer due toward Thursday next. The precise date of her first hearing in this City has not been fastened upon.

MISS GLYN.

We are not yet aware of the intentions of Miss GLYN in relation to her first appearance here, but we await their declaration with interest. A recent article in *Punch*, running as follows, is well suited to awaken such a feeling: "'I am the company,' said HANDEL, a great epicure as well as a great musician, and he ordered in the dinner. The composer of "Alexander's Feast" had a right to feast himself as he pleased, yet the tale (which we don't believe) hath a smack of selfishness. It was left for woman to refine the story into grace and to make the speech one of hospitality. 'I am the company,' says Miss GLYN, at the St. James Hall, and she proceeds, alone, to enact a Shakespearean play, and to do it far better than any existing company could play it as a whole. For not only does Miss GLYN set before us the realization of a fine conception of a great part, which she gives with marvelous power, but her reading elevates the minor parts to the intellectual level designed for them by the poet, and thus we have a noble picture, instead of a single prominent figure surrounded by puppets. The admiration which *Mr. Punch* feels for Miss GLYN's personation of characters which are properly her own, is largely shared by all whose opinion is worth having, but he pays this homage, especially to the true Shakespearean taste which works up the small parts, through which small actors walk as if such trifles were unworthy of conscientious study. There are no trifles in art, or, rather, the true artist is shown in trifles. We thank Miss GLYN for giving us an opportunity of preaching this doctrine, and we advise all persons with brains to go and listen, carefully, to her readings."

Home Gossip.

There is a probability that, in consequence of Continental disturbances, Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, a young lady whose superb voice has long been under the guidance of WARTEL and JAMES, will be heard in public here previous to singing in Europe. Miss COLVILLE is now at Leipsig....The artists who acted last week at Niblo's—Mr. BARRETT excepted—are to appear, under the management of Mr. LEONARD GROVER, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday and Saturday evenings next. They will afterward proceed elsewhere, under the direction of the same gentleman....A new, and judging from the report, a very beautiful public hall, is being completed in Brooklyn. It is situated at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adams-street, and is owned by Mr. E. SACCHI, under whose direction it will be opened to the public to-morrow week, when Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra will give a concert there. The hall is 185 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 80 feet in height, is provided with a stage for dramatic entertainments, and is lighted by 800 jets from superb chandeliers. Brooklyn has long needed a hall of this kind, and Mr. SACCHI ought to be gratefully remembered for supplying the want. ....A rumor is current that Mr. SPURGEON has been engaged to visit this country by Mr. T. E. MORRIS....Mr. ROBERT MCWADE's version of "Rip Van Winkle" is to be acted at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, with the author in the principal part, to-morrow week. We await the representation with interest....Manager BAKER, of the New-Orleans Varieties, has engaged Mr. F. DEWAR, the original *Captain Crosstree*. Mr. C. J. THORNE, Jr., will be the leading artist of the troupe....Mr. J. S. CLARKE was last week at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis....The Harry Beckett Burlesque Troupe appeared Monday at the St. Louis Olympic....Messrs. C. K. FOX and TONY DENIER were last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music...."M. P." has been acted at the new California Theatre in San Francisco. ....The death of Mrs. EMMA THERESA MAGUIRE, wife of Mr. THOMAS MAGUIRE, is announced.... The Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, was opened last evening, with "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. FORREST was acting at the Walnut-street Theatre....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....The regular season at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany, has been commenced with performances of "Lost at Sea."....LINGARD and his company visited Troy last week. ....The Pittsburg (Penn.) Opera-house has been opened with a performance of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD was *Bob Brierly*, and Miss FLORENCE NOBLE *May Edwards*....Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE managed the Olympic Theatre, in Boston, during last week. The performance was of the variety order. M. D'ATALIE and Mlle. ANGELA, two human beings possessed of tremendous strength, a "monological comedian," Mr. J. G. FORDE by name, and several acrobats, were among the new members of the company, and seem to have been received with great favor....The KIRALFYS were in Providence during part of last week....Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON has been acting *Enoch Arden* at Newark...."Fernande" is about to be produced in Troy by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH....Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS act at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore, this week.

Foreign Notes.

The London *Musical Standard* says that a new theatre is talked of as about to be erected on the vacant plot of ground formerly occupied by part of St. Thomas' Hospital, London Bridge. Mr. STRANGE, of the Alhambra, will bring his large experience to the new undertaking....The London Gaiety has been reopened with a programme of great variety. First comes a ballet, which, though entitled "La Dame aux Camélias," has nothing whatever to do either with M. ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils* or "La Traviata," but consists of a *pas de deux*, executed with great spirit by Herr and Mlle. CARLE, who are assisted by a corps. Then follows M. PLANCHE's "Loan of a Lover," now called "Peter Spyk," the chief feature in which is the performance of the principal character by Mr. MORRIS, an American comedian, "who," says the *Times*, "displays a considerable amount of dry humor, and departs from the received tradition by making *Peter* talk the broken English of a Dutchman." A version of M. ADOLPHE ADAM's opera "La Poupée de Nuremberg," entitled "Dolly," is the final piece.... A romantic drama, in which Mr. SANTLEY is to act, is spoken of for the Gaiety in October....A new drama, by Mr. BOUCICAULT, entitled "The Rapparee," in which Mr. HERMANN VEZIN, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. RIGNOLD, Mrs. STEPHENS, and Miss KATHARINE RODGERS will play the principal parts, was to serve for the re-opening of the Princess' Theatre on the 5th of September....Mr. BOWLEY, the well-known Manager of the Crystal Palace, and Treasurer of the Sacred Harmonic Society, has met with his death by accident. He fell into the water from the deck of one of the river steamers, near Greenwich, and although he was quickly extricated and taken to shore, life was extinct, notwithstanding that all possible restoratives were applied....Miss NEILSON will shortly appear at Drury Lane Theatre as *Amy Robsart*, in a version by Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY of "Kenilworth."....The *Echo* says that a son of the composer, J. L. HATTON, evinces considerable musical talent, and promises to achieve a reputation for proficiency in the good old school of music similar to that which his father has so long enjoyed. "Master GEORGE FREDERICK HATTON," it adds, "is pursuing his studies under the paternal surveillance of the composer of 'Good bye, sweetheart,' and popular part songs innumerable. He is an excellent pianist, has BACH, MENDELSSOHN and BEETHOVEN at his fingers' ends, possesses, as a matter of course, a good knowledge of the theory of music, and has already overcome all the intricacies of fugues, gigues, minuets, allemandes, and other effusion of the contrapuntists. He is fifteen years of age."....Report says that there is now studying under M. ROGER (the well-known tenor of the Grand Opera) an American young lady, whose career as a songstress he predicts will be unusually brilliant. He has a private theatre, in which the pupils frequently appear. The audience is composed of managers of operas, composers and musical critics, and is as competent an assembly as could well be collected. They confirm M. ROGER's predictions. The young lady is Miss MACKIE, and she has adopted for the stage the pseudonym, Mlle. Gaetano. She passes in Paris generally for a Spaniard, and she looks like a daughter of Seville. Her admirers also accredit her with great beauty....The son of ROBERT HOUDIN, the well-known wizard, is, or rather was, a captain in the Zouaves; this is his legacy to his family, as written from the battle-field where MCMAHON's Corps failed: "Dear father, I have received a ball in the breast, the doctor gives me over. I kiss you all."....The Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, had got, at latest mail advices, a novelty. It is a mere trifle, according to *Galignani*, dependent upon the green-eyed monster for its support. The dragon is eventually slain, and put *hors de combat* as effectually as at the garden of the Hesperides; and such are the curiosities which fill *Le Musée d'Anatole*. Of far more different and more stable materials is composed that fine old mercantile firm, *Gavaut Minard et Compagnie*, who continued to carry on their business with every appearance of prosperity....ALFRED DE MUSSET's words in answer to BECKER's German national song, have been set in Paris by nine composers, namely, Deboux, Felicien David, Vancorbat, Jules Lefort, Paul Herion, Ernest Poignée, Michel de Borse and Gounod—one and all, Felicien David and Gounod with the rest, struggling to invent a tune for the "Rhin Allemand" that shall rival the "Marseillaise" in popularity. Circumstances, however, be they political or musical, seemed to be against them. Nevertheless, the Paris music-sellers turn the present state of things to good account and sell an incredible number of the different national songs as soon as they appear....From Germany, the death is announced of Signor ANTONIO PORTAL, the actor who was several years a distinguished member of the Meynadier Company. ....There was some prospect of a new theatre being erected in the Neustadt, at Dresden.

A Pleasure Party Fired into by Boys—Three Persons Shot.

About 9 o'clock last night a boat containing AUGUSTUS CONKLING, wife and daughter, WM. LEYSTER, WM. F. WOODWARD, R. W. MARTIN, Miss MARY FLEMING and Miss MARY BEDELL, was fired into on Newtown Creek, near Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, by two brothers named DAVID and MARTIN FORTESCUE, and Mr. and Miss CONKLING and Miss FLEMING were shot, the latter dangerously.

The shooting was claimed to be purely malicious. The Police of the Sixth Precinct arrested DAVID FORTESCUE, aged fourteen, but his brother MARTIN, aged nineteen, made his escape. Both boys resided with their parents, at No. 320 Powers-street, E. D.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE LOST SHIP.

Conjectures as to Her Fate—Hopes that She May Have Been Driven to Sea—Opinion of Experts.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—As the fragments of the *Captain* thus far found do not belong to the vital parts of the ship, it is thought that her hull may have drifted sea-ward. From the accounts given of the storm, it seems that the gale was increasing, and on Wednesday morning the signal was given for the squadron to "wear ship." The *Captain's* responsive signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until out of sight of the *Captain*, when, at 7 o'clock, a heavy squall came up, which perhaps proved fatal to the iron-clad, throwing her on her beam's end or driving her bows under. The bodies found were those of the men whose duty it was to wear the ship. It is possible that the vessel was driven to sea, and the bodies of the men found were washed from her deck. The names of the officers and the seventeen men who are said to have been saved are unknown. Experts believe that she was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great that the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An Unknown Vessel Wrecked on the English Coast—King Victor Emmanuel and the Papal Dominions.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At 11 o'clock this morning a large vessel, name unknown, struck on Goodwin Sands, on the east coast of England, and soon became a total wreck. The sea was running so high at the time that no boat could approach the ship from the shore. The fate of the crew is unknown. On a board which floated from the wreck were the words "New-York."

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—RICOTTI has been appointed Minister of War. Great numbers of the people of the Pontifical States have petitioned King VICTOR EMMANUEL to occupy Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is said that the precautions taken by King VICTOR EMMANUEL are so perfect that the Pope cannot escape from Rome.

LONG BRANCH IN MOURNING.

Burial of the Victims of the Tom's River Calamity—Impressive Ceremonies.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 10.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the funeral of four of the victims of the late disaster at Tom's River took place at the Centenary M. E. Church, and it was the largest funeral that has ever taken place at Long Branch. The names of the persons buried were ELLA MAPLES, HELEN LANE, ALFARETTA and JAMES MARTIN. The children of the Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering about 250, were formed in open order. The bodies in caskets were deposited in front of the altar. The children closed up, and marching by the caskets, each one deposited a piece of evergreen. The church was draped in mourning, and the caskets were handsomely strewn with rare and beautiful flowers.

Five ministers officiated, Rev. J. B. GRAW and Rev. S. A. MORELL, of the Centenary Church; Rev. H. G. WILLIAMS, of Tom's River; Rev. J. S. H. WAITE, of the Presbyterian Church, Tom's River; and Rev. J. B. WILSON, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Long Branch. Hon. G. COWPERTHWAITE, GEO. M. JAY, the editor of the Tom's River *Courier*, and many other citizens of Tom's River, were present. It was estimated that there were over 2,500 persons at the funeral. Mrs. SYDNEY THROCKMORTON and MARIA MARTIN, two more of the victims, were buried from the Mechanicsville Church, this afternoon. To-morrow the funeral of the two remaining victims will take place from the Centenary Church, where PETER HOWLAND and LIBBIE D. STYLES will be interred in the same grave, in the garments they purchased some time ago to wear at their wedding, which was to take place in about three weeks.

CANADA.

Affairs at Red River—The Coming Boat-Race.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 10.—Advices have been received from Fort Garry to the 30th of August. The regular troops had commenced leaving on their return home. Col. WOLSEY has issued a complimentary order to the troops on their good conduct and efficiency. The arrival of the new Governor is anxiously looked for. No Government is now existing, the commander of the military having no civil powers. There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of RIEL and and his followers.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 10.—Both boat crews are in splendid condition, and each very confident. They are training regularly. There is not much betting so far, but it is expected to be very heavy by the first of the week; at present it is about even. The Tyners are rather favorites. The St. John crew pulled yesterday at forty-three strokes per minute at the beginning, and finished easily at forty-seven. The Tyne crew pulled over the course yesterday in forty-three minutes twenty seconds, or deducting the time lost in paddling from the shore, thirty-eight minutes thirty seconds. The backers of the Paris crew are supporting their men steadily.

THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists—A Recruiting Officer Decamps with Plunder—Execution in Missouri—Death of an Editor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—The excursion party arrived on the noon train today. They will be divided here—a portion of the party going East, via the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, while the remainder go to St. Louis, via the Missouri Pacific. Both trains will be run as specials.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—Sergt. HUNTINGTON, the head of the United States recruiting office here, under Gen. MCKIBBEN, decamped on the night of the 6th inst., after forging an indorsement on several checks, and stealing considerable Government clothing. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10.—The execution of JOHN GRABLE, for the murder of JOEL DRAKE, in DeKalb County, on the night of Jan. 1, 1870, took place at St. Joseph, yesterday....A. H. HALLOWELL, formerly editor of the St. Joseph *Herald*, died at Jefferson City, yesterday.

The Late Chicago Fire—Exhuming the Victims.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—This forenoon the excavators engaged in removing the *débris* from the site of Farwell Block came upon human remains, and in a brief period three human bodies were unearthed. The first remains discovered were those of H. DORNHEIMER, one of FARWELL's clerks; soon after the remains of JAMES CAMPBELL, son of Mrs. AGNES CAMPBELL, a widow, were discovered, and lastly those of a man, which have not been recognized. The bodies were a charred mass of bones and flesh, the heads and arms being nearly burned from their trunks. There are four more persons known to be missing.

THE SOUTH.

Gov. Holden Prosecuted for False Imprisonment—Acquittal of a Murderer—Close of the Season at the Virginia Springs.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10.—JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has sued out writs against Gov. HOLDEN, S. A. DOUGLAS, his aid, and BERGEN, of the militia, and others, for false imprisonment. The writs were served today by the Sheriff of this county.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10.—At Charlottesville, to-day, R. SAYERS, who was tried for killing Dr. OLIVER, for seduction of his daughter, was acquitted. The Presiding Judge remarked, in discharging the prisoner, that the verdict, while it was a natural one, was in accord neither with the law nor the evidence.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 10.—The Summer season at the Virginia spas ended last night at the Alleghany Springs with a brilliant display in fancy dress. Among the celebrities were Gov. Vance, of North Carolina; Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Hardee, Gen. Hibert, Ex-Governor of Louisiana; Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; Col. C. F. Pollard, of Alabama; Judge Harris, of Louisiana, and Prof. Peters, of the University of Virginia. The array of military men, with the large representation of Southern belles, gave unwonted brilliancy to the scene.

WASHINGTON.

Receipts of the New-York Custom-House—Revenue and Currency Matters—The Light-House Appropriations—New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The monthly report of the Naval Officer at New-York for August shows the collections to have been $15,678,806, the largest amount of duties ever received in one month at any United States Custom-house. The largest receipts of a single day were those of the 24th of August, when they amounted to $967,928.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed the recent ruling respecting the sales of wholesale dealers. It is now held that such sales are included among those exempted by section 2 of the act of July 14, 1870, and that those made after the 30th inst. are not to be taxed. The sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines, continue to be liable after that date. He also decides that every cutting-machine used in the manufacturing of tobacco, whether worked by the hand or any other kind of power, must be bonded by the manufacturer in three thousand dollars, under section 68, act July 20, 1868; and instructs manufacturers that tobacco-kegs must be so made as to leave sufficient space between the hoops round the centre of the keg to admit the attaching stamps prescribed in the regulations, series 5, No. 8. They may, to accomplish this, use thicker hoops and less of them in number. Knowing of the frauds perpetrated upon the revenue by using stamped heads, the Bureau will not consent to the stamping of any kind of wooden package, as a rule, on the heads....Internal revenue receipts today, $401,369. Coin balance in Treasury today, including certificates, $98,498,198. Currency balance, $35,516,449. Coin certificates, $24,342,820.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $420,000.

Shipments to Assistant-Treasurers, Depositories, National banks and others, notes...	$1,804,859
Fractional currency	719,590
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	300,000
Total amount burned	28,662,518
Currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	898,460
Total amount destroyed	27,645,575
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,017,143
Circulation outstanding at this date	299,435,629
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for circulation	342,044,850
And for public deposits	16,341,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	493,100

LIGHT-HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS.

In reply to a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, by Rear Admiral SHUBRICK, of the Light-house Board, relative to balances of appropriations for light-house purposes, Commissioner SARGENT says, with regard to the inquiry made as to whether when work has been ordered to be commenced previous to July 1, the balance remaining on hand can be used for continuing the work, that the mere ordering of the work cannot be construed into a contract for its performance. If materials have been ordered in good faith, there is an implied contract on the part of the Government to pay for them, and the balance on hand may be drawn upon for that purpose; but work simply ordered to be commenced may be ordered to be suspended, and no one injured thereby, because no obligation is entered into to continue the work. No contract will have been broken, because none was entered into. This leads to the conclusion that the ordering of the work on the St. Clair flats, Mich., for which appropriation was made on the 18th of July, 1866, and the balance of which remained on hand on the 1st of July, 1870, does not warrant the use of that balance to continue the work, but that under the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, it must revert to the Treasury. The effect of this ruling will be to discontinue a considerable annual work ordered by the Light-house Board prior to July 12, 1870.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following applications for national banks have been granted during the week ending today by the Comptroller of the Currency: A. J. Brown and others, at Hastings, Mich.; Benjamin H. Wilson and others, at Marshall, Mich.; L. T. Smith and others, at Eminence, Ky.; T. C. Pond and others, at Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. C. Simonson, at Holly, Mich.; R. E. Atkinson, at Port Huron, Mich. The following were organized during the week: Farmers' Mutual Bank of Stamford, Ky.; capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000; J. H. SHANKS, President; J. B. ONSLEY, Cashier, Monmouth National Bank of Monmouth, Ill.; capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000; A. C. HARDING, President; W. F. WILLEY, Cashier.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts week ending Sept. 3, inclusive:

New-York	$7,002,675
Boston	529,379
Baltimore	201,501
Philadelphia	208,123
Total	$7,935,958

THE INDIANS.

Treaty of Peace with the Sioux and Chippewas of Dakota—They Desire to Send a Delegation to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Father TERINOA, missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians in Dakota Territory, has forwarded to the President a treaty of peace made and signed together at Fort Abercrombie on the 15th August, by those tribes, in the presence of Gen. L. C. HUNT, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation add to the treaty a request that the President order, through the Indian Bureau, an appropriation of their money to be made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire that if practicable some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President and confer with him on matters regarding the Agency.

Election of Officers of the Warsaw Reformatory—Ex-Gov. Seymour the President.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The managers of the Warsaw Educational and Industrial Reformatory, chartered by the last Legislature, met here yesterday and organized as follows: President, Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR; Vice-President, Hon. John B. Skinner, of Buffalo; Secretary, W. H. Merrill, of Warsaw; Treasurer, Hon. Augustus Frank, of Warsaw; Executive Committee, Isaac Butts, of Rochester; Hon. William Bristol, L. W. Thayer, E. W. Russell, A. Frank, W. H. Merrill.

In the evening Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a large public meeting upon the proposed Reformatory and the subject of prison reform. Remarks were made by Judge SKINNER and Revs. FISK and CRAVENS, agents appointed by the Board.

Serious Fire in Philadelphia—The Losses and Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The carpet factory of Messrs. JAMES BROMLEY & BROS. was burned to-day. The loss is $105,000; insured for $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire. Finished carpets, valued at $10,000, were destroyed. The insurance is in the Royal, of Lycoming; Mutual and Home, of New-York; Phenix, of Hartford; Fulton, of New-York; Home, of New-Haven; Excelsior, of New-York; Narragansett, of Providence; Pacific, of San Francisco, and Hartford companies, each for $5,000. The Etna, of Hartford, and the North British, each for $10,000.

The Pioneer Celebration in California—Meeting of the Oregon Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Flags are flying on the public and principal buildings here in honor of the admission of California into the Union. The pioneer celebration is the most brilliant and successful affair ever held. Gen. SHERMAN was received everywhere with enthusiasm. Festivities were held in Mare Island Navy-yard. About 1,000 were present. Gen. SHERMAN was received with salutes from Vallejo and Mare Island. The German sanitary festival was opened last night, and was a success, the receipts being over $5,000 ....The Oregon Legislature meets on the 12th. Mr. KELLY is the most prominent Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

Liberal Endowment of a Female College in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Fourteen hundred thousand dollars is the amount donated by the late JOHN SIMMONS to establish an institute to be called the Simmons Female College, for the purpose of giving females a thorough practical education in medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphy, and other branches of art, science and industry calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood.

Base-Ball—Haymakers vs. Olympics.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—In the game of base-ball today, between the Haymakers, of Troy and the Olympics, of Washington, the former were victorious by a score of 17 to 9.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—DANIEL VAN CLEEF, aged sixty years, shot himself twice in the head to-night on the stoop of a house of ill repute in Nixon-street. He is in a dying condition.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—WM. HAMMOND, a well-known cricketer and manager of the Union Base Ball Grounds, died last night of congestion of the lungs and typhoid fever.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—The annual fair of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society opens on Tuesday next, and will continue for four days. The number of entries this year is larger than that of last.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Horrible Case of Murder and Cruelty in Iowa—The Son of a Pirate Implicated—Rival Murderers in Dread of Each Other.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette* of a recent date publishes the following:

Henderson County is agitated at this time with a case of peculiar horror. It turns out that in the latter part of May, 1864, an old man about sixty years of age, whose name we are unable to learn, crossed the ferry from this city with a considerable sum of money in his possession. It amounted somewhere from $1,000 to $5,000. He had just sold his farm in Missouri, and intended to purchase one in Henry County, Ill. He stopped at the farm-house of WHITE ANDERSON, a notorious character, who was run out of the country during the war, but has since returned. He talked with WHITE awhile, and then went up to the farm-house of DE HAGUE, with the intention of remaining all night. This DE HAGUE's father settled on the family place many years ago, but is now dead. He was a ferocious character, and was a pirate on the ocean for eleven years. He served under that famous Frenchman, LAFITTE, and, with that redoubtable chieftain, was pardoned, at the recommendation of Gen. JACKSON, for heroic conduct at the battle with the British at New-Orleans. He looked the very picture of savage fierceness, and was much dreaded by his neighbors. Before his death he was considered rather wealthy, owning a fine property, and being otherwise well established. He left several sons. This one seems to have inherited many of his father's qualities. Late in the evening of which we speak, the present DE HAGUE turned the old traveler out of his house and sent him over to Squire PARKS. PARKS then sent out for ROBERT VON, DAN MCCUE, and one or two others. DE HAGUE also went over to his house. In a short time afterward the old man, who had gone to bed upstairs by this time, was called up and brought out to the front yard. A horse belonging to VON was found hitched to the fence, with a pair of saddle-bags on it. The old man was asked if he knew the horse and equipments. He said he did not, but that he knew the saddle-bags, as they were his. He was then accused of being a horse-thief, and of trying to steal VON's animal. He was then taken out into the orchard and hung twice, for the purpose of extorting a confession. The poor old victim had nothing to confess. He was then taken to the woods by VON, DE HAGUE and Squire PARKS. The balance of the party were requested not to follow, but they heard him being beaten with rods until his shrieks filled the air. After that both his hands were chopped off with a hatchet while he was still alive, and he was then murdered. His money, it is supposed, was divided among the three. There is now no sort of doubt that DE HAGUE is the man who cut his hands off. Some girls discovered the body concealed in a creek on the following morning. The matter was kept quiet until evening, when the three murderers took the body out to an old half-filled cistern on the prairie, and flung it in. The cistern was afterward filled by the drifting of the prairie sand. Some time ago a farmer went to the old cistern to obtain the brick with which it was walled. In digging out the sand, a hired man named WILLIAM COOK exhumed the skeleton of the murdered man. It was evident that the hands had been cut off. The entire cistern was cleared out, but the skeleton hands could not be found. This hideous discovery brought the whole affair to publicity. It had long been whispered, but people feared to speak their minds on the subject.

DE HAGUE, now very wealthy, is under bonds to the amount of $10,000 to answer the charge of murder. His trial will shortly come off at Oquawka. VON left for Missouri some time ago, fearing an exposure of the outrage. The principal witness against DE HAGUE is DAN MCCUE, one of the party who met at PARKS' house, but who did not actually take part in the murder. It is reported, however, that he received $100 as his share. All of the victim's money was in gold. DE HAGUE and MCCUE have been long fearing and hating one another. They both carry two revolvers each, and are always on their guard. It is reported to us that DE HAGUE has not slept in his house for two years, lest he should be murdered. He conceals himself in his hay-stack. He often visits Burlington, and is never seen without a carpet-bag in his hand. That carpet-bag contains two large-sized navy revolvers, loaded and ready for instant use. To people living about the ferry-landing his appearance is very familiar. A short time ago, and since DE HAGUE's arrest for murder, MCCUE one morning found the water of his well impregnated with arsenic, and also found arsenic scattered about the curbstone. He immediately asserted that DE HAGUE had made an effort to poison him, in order to shut off his testimony at the coming trial. Both these men live in mortal fear and apprehension of one another, their mutual dread and hatred making life a hell. WHITE ANDERSON, one of the gang, is accused of all sorts of misdeeds, and is also quite wealthy.

The nefarious deeds of these kind of men, shielded by their ill-gotten wealth, have rendered the people of Henderson County deperate. They are resolved that murder shall no longer stain their soil, without justice be afterward meted out.

A Munificent Bequest—Fourteen Hundred Thousand Dollars to Found a Female College.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 10.

The only provisions in the will of JOHN SIMMONS, which are of interest to the public are these: He founds and establishes "an institution to be called the Simmons Female College, for the purpose of teaching medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphy and other branches of art, science and industry, best calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood;" and he endows it by devising to BENJAMIN F. BROOKS, EDWARD A. WHITE and JOSEPH SAWYER, as trustees, his two stores at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets; his new store on Devonshire-street, opposite the new Post-office; "Simmons' Block," at the corner of Congress and Water streets; his store at the corner of Franklin and Arch streets; his store at the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, and his house on Tremont street, of the value altogether of $1,300,000, subject to the payment of a portion of the net rents and income during life to certain persons now living; the remainder of the net rents and income to be accumulated until the same shall, together with such donations, if any, as may be made by others upon the same trusts, shall reach the amount of $500,000; and he also gives to the trustees $100,000 in money to be expended by them in rebuilding and remodelling the two stores at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, so as "to make them correspond and conform in height, in the kind and quality of material, and in the style of architecture and finish of the outer walls, on the streets, and in general appearance, to his adjoining new store, opposite the Post-office." The whole endowment, therefore, amounts to fourteen hundred thousand dollars, ($1,400,000,) subject to the payment during life of a portion of the net rents and incomes to certain persons now living, and the whole is "to be held as a permanent trust fund, not to be reduced or impaired, and only the net rent and income thereof to be applied from time to time to the support of said college, and to the payment of its current expenses," but the five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) consisting of the accumulations from the income and of donations, if any, as before stated, is to be expended, in the discretion of the trustees, in the purchase of land and in suitable buildings and structures thereon, for the College, and in the purchase of suitable furniture and apparatus for the same. This expenditure may be commenced by the trustees as soon as the accumulations reach the amount of $300,000, and they may apply so much as they may see fit of the net rents and income, thereafter accruing, to the payment of the expenses of instruction and other current expenses of the College. On Mr. BROOKS ceasing to be trustee, JOSHUA D. BALL is to succeed him as trustee, and when either of the present trustees of this property shall cease to be trustee, the President, for the time being, of Harvard College is to be trustee in his place, and when the other two trustees cease to be trustees, the President for the time being of Tufts College is to be trustee in their place. The trustees are directed to make and establish by-laws, rules, regulations and directions for the management of the College and the conduct of its affairs, and if they shall deem it expedient they are to procure to be formed and established a corporation, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of holding and managing the property of the College and conducting its affairs, and thereupon to assign and convey the whole of the trust property and of the income and increase thereof remaining undisposed of to the corporation to be held, used and applied by the corporation for the benefit of the College, and to promote and effectuate its purposes, but nevertheless, according to such by-laws, rules, regulations and directions as may be formed and adopted by the trustees named in the will or by a majority of them.

Edmonia Lewis, the Colored Sculptor at Chicago.

A home contributor to the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows:

"I want to say a word or two about EDMONIA LEWIS, the colored sculptor, who is now in this city, and will exhibit her statue of Hagar, on Monday, at Farwell Hall. Her experience tells what womanly grit, patience, and perseverance can accomplish, in the face of all obstacles. She is about twenty-four years of age, was born of Indian and African parents, and for the first few years of her life floated about, a mere waif on the great sea of humanity. When very young she happened to be in Boston. She had no education, but her musical promptings were so strong that she had determined to find a way to study the art. One day, however, she was passing the City Hall and was attracted by the statue of FRANKLIN. She did not even know that it was a statue, but she instinctively felt that she could make 'one of those things,' as she termed it. She went to the studio of BRACKET, the sculptor, and told him she had seen 'a man standing up in front of the City Hall,' and that she wanted to make one. The sculptor smiled at the little black waif before him, but she was earnest and persistent. At last he let her have the model of a child's foot, a piece of clay and some modeling tools, and told her to go home and make a foot. She went, and returned with the foot. The sculptor smiled and rolled up the clay again in his hands. That was not a foot. She tried it four or five times, and at last succeeded in making something which resembled a foot. The sculptor gave her letters which aided her to get tools and material. She first modeled some medallions of old JOHN BROWN, and GARRISON helped her sell them among the anti-slavery people, and at last she got money enough to go to Italy and study, and the statue of Hagar, which she proposes to exhibit here, is her first work of any magnitude. She has worked her way along without education, without money, and for a long time without friends, and I think her bravery and persistent determination deserve recognition, whatever artistic ability she may possess."

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Costar's Exterminators, (No. 237 Centre-st.,) large sizes ($1 to $5) for hotels, &c.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BARNEY.—On Friday, Sept. 9, Capt. WILLIAM BARNEY, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. L. Mix, Westville, Conn., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRANDEIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870, after a short illness, THERESE, the beloved wife of Rudolph Brandeis, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 405 West 47th-st.

EDSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 9, HENRY AUGUSTUS EDSON, son of M. B. Edson, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at No. 98 3d-place, Sunday, at 3 P. M.

TURNBOUL.—On Friday, Sept. 9, MELISSA C., wife of James E. Turnboul, and daughter of Mrs. E. Hall, aged 23 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 40 Charlton-st.

WADSWORTH.—At Manchester, Vt., on Friday, 9th inst., ARTHUR PHILIP, only son of Julius and Cornelia Wadsworth, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 17 East 41st-st., New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WALKER.—On Saturday, 10th inst., after a brief illness, CORNELIA, only daughter of the late Geo. L. Walker.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINSTON.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Sept. 9, MARY LOUISE, widow of the late Frederick M. Winston, and daughter of Henry Erben, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The train on the Morris and Essex Railroad leaving the foot of Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M., will reach the Brick Church Station in time for the services in church.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, ELENOR A., wife of Saml. W. Wilson, Esq., of Englewood, N. J.

Funeral services take place at the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Remains to be taken to Utica for interment.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING FOR reading the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg and instruction in the doctrines of the new church, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts.—Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING, *The Moral Force of Christianity*. Subject for the EVENING, *Christ Knocking at the Door*.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY, AT 3 P. M., In the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals; that they do encourage and woo them onward toward their heavenly home. Admission free.

THE MARCH OF IDEAS.—REV. W. CLARK, of Milan, Italy, and Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, will speak at the Broadway Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, on the *Work of Evangelization in Europe Opened by the War*. Service to commence at 7½.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL, No. 130 West 24th-st., will be addressed by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Rev. ROBERT CAMERON; FANNY CROSBY expected. SUNDAY, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall on Sundays—the upper hall in the morning, and the grand hall in the evening; has a new organ, seats, &c. Apply at the hall, 723 6th-av.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE Jr., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEXTON'S POSITION DESIRED IN a City church; thoroughly qualified. Address ALPHA, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st.—Services on Sundays, commencing SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. First Sunday in the month at 7½ P. M.

PREACHING AT FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av., MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. H. S. SINGLETON, of Wilmington, N. C.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT IN THE Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. Montgomery. Address H. G. H., Box No. 1,530 Post-office.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open on SUNDAY for its own congregation, with that of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Pews free. Rev. W. H. ADAMS, of Charleston, S. C., will preach at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on and after 18th inst. The Sunday-school of the Mercer-street Church will meet in the Chapel on Green-st. at 9½ o'clock on SUNDAY.

REOPENING.—THE WILLETT-ST. M. E. Church, having been closed for thorough renewal, will be reopened on SUNDAY the 11th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Sunday-school will meet in the reconstructed and now attractive Lecture Room at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free, and old and new friends are invited to be present.
JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., having been renovated and decorated, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 11. Services 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ P. M. In the MORNING Holy Communion will be administered. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Residents in the vicinity and strangers are cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPTON's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Law of Progress.* Seats free. Public cordially invited. Rev. Mr. LEE will be ordained and installed as Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Society of this City, THURSDAY, Sept. 15. The exercises will take place at the Historical Society Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Public cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs., convenient to Broadway cars.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Great Campaign.* At 7½ P. M.; subject—*Religion, Amusement and Recreation.* This Church is now united with the Laight-street Baptist Church. The Pastor will preach in the old Church on Laight-st., at 3 P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Stanton-street Baptist Church, in Stanton-st., near Chrystie, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. J. J. BROUNER, and others.
JOHN H. DEANE, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.—THE NEW Church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st., will, by Divine permission, be opened with appropriate service on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M. On SUNDAY, Sept. 18, and the intervening Sundays, the usual services may be expected in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner 47th-st., at 10½ A. M.

THE EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., having been closed for carpeting and repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS. He will also preach at 3½ P. M. in the chapel No. 7 7th-av. All are invited.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—UNITY CHAPEL, Harlem, 128th-st. and 4th-av., will be opened for services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9½ A. M. In the evening the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will give a lecture on *Crime, its Causes, and its Cure.* Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the fulfillment of prophecy as now taking place on the earth. All are cordially invited to attend.

ARE THE EXISTENCE AND ATTRIBUTES of God, as revealed in the Scriptures, supported by reason?—At the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., at 7½ SUNDAY EVENING, in review of J. MCDERMOTT. Followed by a discussion, free to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—NEXT SUNDAY being the sixth anniversary of the present pastorate, a historical sermon will be preached by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., at the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts. Members of the Board and the public are invited to be present.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., RECENTly of Hamilton, (Canada West,) will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on SABBATH MORNING, 11th inst.; service to commence at 10½ o'clock; and in the AFTERNOON in the chapel, 48th-st. and 3d-av., at 4 o'clock.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. F. F. ELLINWOOD, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., every SABBATH, during the month of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A.M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sacramental services at 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—THE NORTH-WEST REFORMED CHURCH will resume its services in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. All are invited; strangers especially welcome. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held at the 48th-st. Meeting-House, near 9th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 14. Preaching at 2 and 7½ P. M. every day and evening. You are cordially invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES P. LANE, of Andover, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

JUDGMENT ON THE NATIONS.—THE Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues*; Revelations, chapter xvi.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Children's service will be held in our new and commodious chapel at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. W. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK avenue.—Rev. JAMES B. MOORE, of Lawrence, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 11. Morning service only. Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach the following Sunday.

REV. SPENCER L. FINNEY, OF Princeton, (formerly of this City,) will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, (Rev. W. W. PAGE,) on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All welcome.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SABBATH, Sept. 11, by the Pastor, A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON, FROM Massachusetts, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Go early to avoid the crowd.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor, will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst. Preaching by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—The opening of this Church will be postponed until Sunday, the 18th inst., owing to the Pastor's absence.

REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. CROSBY's,) SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL resume his services in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, East 42d-st. and Madison-av.—Divine service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., will officiate.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Deaf Mutes at 4½ and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, will preach.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. RALPH B. HOYT WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. JOSEPH HOLDICH will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. JOHN LANIHAN at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to south-east corner of 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN will preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—Service on SUNDAY, Sept. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—J. V. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, [illegible]

OYSTERS.

THE OYSTER TRADE OF THIS CITY.

Where the Oysters Come From—How They are Raised—Their Habits and Their Enemies—Statistics of the Oyster Business in New-York, &c., &c.

The season of soda-water, ice-cream, mint-juleps, sherry-cobblers, *et cetera*, is about over. September has arrived; there is an "R" in the month, and oysters are now in order. Thanks to the—well it is hard to say what the thanks are due to—but the fact is, and it is an encouraging fact for epicures, that oysters the coming season are going to be more abundant in quantity and better in quality than they have been any season for the past ten years. This being the case, it has occurred to the local caterer for the intellectual palate of the million readers of the TIMES, that it might be interesting to them to know something about the character and habits, the origin and destiny of that luscious little animal called the oyster—how he lives, moves and has his being, who his enemies are and what a hard struggle he has for life until he reaches his final destiny in the all-devouring maw of his more fully developed progeny—the genus *homo*—whose primitive ancestor, (according to DARWIN,) he was.

SPAWN.

As the primitive condition of the universe was fire mist, so the primitive condition of an oyster is spawn—which spawn aforesaid, as soon as it emerges from the living oyster, has a faculty of attaching itself to anything it can get hold of, and, in case of necessity, will build its nest on a piece of old iron, tin, shoe-leather, or a glass bottle. Having once fixed its abode, it stays there and clings to the object of its affection like grim death to a defunct African, until removed by some foreign power mightier than itself. Wherever it happens to settle, which is for the most part in the beds and sands of shoal water, it rapidly develops into the form of an oyster. One year's growth gives it about the size of a finger-nail, and if it is lucky enough to hit upon good feeding-ground, and is prosperous and happy, it will ultimately attain a growth larger than a man's hand. The extreme age of the oyster, if left to pursue life, liberty, and happiness, unmolested, is nine years. By that time it sees all there is to be seen in its limited neighborhood, and quietly gives up the ghost, and allows younger oysters to step into its shoes. But in these days, and particularly in this region of country, oysters are seldom allowed to live out their natural term of life, or to dwell in their original abode. Oystermen and epicures have discovered a way of hastening the growth of the animal prematurely, in order that they may sooner fat him for the market, and bring him to an untimely end. This is done by

TRANSPLANTING,

which means taking the oysters out of their natural beds, where the spawn first settled, and planting them in new localities, where they get better grub than they did in their original homes, are not so crowded, and of course thrive better and—die earlier. The oysters rather like this transplanting process, being in happy ignorance of the cause why and the end whither.

WHERE OUR OYSTERS COME FROM.

Four-fifths of all the oysters consumed in the New-York market are taken originally from the "natural beds" of Chesapeake Bay and the waters of the Virginia shore. About one-half of them are "transplanted," as described above, from Southern to Northern beds, before they are offered for sale in the market. The transplanting is done in the Spring, commencing the latter part of February and ending the latter part of May. The Northern beds to which most of them are transplanted are located in Princess Bay. They are allowed to remain in their Northern beds only during the Summer, during which time they increase from one-third to one-half in size, and are ready for market. The Southern oysters cannot stand the Winter climate of the North, and unless taken up in the Fall they all die before Spring.

THE OYSTER'S ENEMIES.

Oysters, like other animals, have a great many enemies that pursue them through life, from the time their mothers spawn them out upon the world until they encounter their last great enemy, man. The most destructive of these enemies to the young oyster who is trying to get along in the world are the drum-fish, the star-fish and the "borers." The drum fish, being a great lover of oysters, chews them up, shell and all, without any ceremony. The New-York dealers lose thousands of dollars worth of oysters every year from their beds in Princess Bay through the rapaciousness of the drum fish. The next worst enemy to the oyster is the star-fish, which watches his opportunity when the oyster opens his bill to drink, and thrusts his pointed javelin directly into the vitals of his victim, and sucks all the juice out of him. The "borers" are an enemy in the shape of a kind of worm, that eats a hole through the shell of the oyster, and thus puts an end to his existence. Another enemy that the oyster has to contend with is the spawn of muscles, which settles itself upon his shell and there breeds a progeny of young muscles, who monopolize all the nourishment which Nature intended for the oyster, and choke up the entrance and exit from his dwelling, as weeds choke up a garden. If unmolested by the above-named foes, or any other of his numerous enemies, the oyster flourishes rapidly in the new bed to which he has been transplanted. He never stirs from the spot where he is planted unless displaced by the tide, and spends his time in eating and sleeping. He eats twice a day, opening his mouth at the opening of each flood-time, and closing it as soon as the tide begins to ebb. A full description of the food which the oyster extracts from the salt-water cannot well be given without the aid of a microscope, but suffice it to say that it is rich food, and the oyster grows fat on it.

OUR NATIVE OYSTERS.

The native-born oysters that come to this market, as before intimated, are even less than the native-born votes for the Democratic ticket at one of our city elections. They constitute only about one-fifth of the whole oyster supply. What there are, come from the North River, the East River, the Raritan River, New-York Bay and Newark Bay. These, like the Southern oysters, are generally transplanted from their native beds to other localites before they are consumed. Of the four-fifths which are brought from the South, about one-half are first transplanted to the Northern beds before mentioned, and the other half are brought direct to market from the Southern beds. The work of taking up oysters from Northern beds, whether native or Southern, ceases about the first or the middle of December, on account of the cold weather and ice. After that, all the oysters consumed in the New-York market are brought directly from Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay.

VARIETIES OF OYSTERS.

The saloon keepers are in the habit of giving all sorts of fancy names to oysters on their bills of fare, but they are not to be relied on. For instance, if they advertise Princess Bay, or Shrewsbury, or East River oysters, in January, you may know they hav'nt got them, for, as before stated, all the oysters in market after that time come from the South. Again, the boasted "Saddle Rock" oysters are simply large-sized oysters, which may have come from half a dozen different localities, but have nothing, whatever, to do with Saddle Rock, or any other rock, being taken principally, especially the East River oysters, from the mud.

QUALITY OF OYSTERS.

Oysters differ greatly in quality at different seasons. A rainy season is generally supposed to be favorable to the growth and excellent quality of oysters, but the present Summer has not been a rainy season, and yet, as stated at the outset of this article, oysters were never more abundant or of better quality than now. This is true, however, only of the Northern oysters, which are now sold in the market. It is said that the Southern crop is not so good; hence lovers of good oysters should eat their fill before the 1st of December, when the Southern oysters begin to come in.

EXTENT OF THE TRADE IN OYSTERS.

The wholesale dealers in oysters in the New-York market are confined mainly to twenty or thirty persons, about half of whom supply the City trade and the other half ship to the interior. They are located at the foot of West Tenth-street, North River, and at the foot of Broome-street, East River. Among the largest dealers in the City trade are VAN NAME & BROS., HENRY MILLER, JR., P. G. WRIGHT & CO., on the North River side, and ALEX. FRASER, Capt. BARNES, and others, on the East River. Among the principal shippers of oysters to the interior towns and cities are RICHARD SIMONSON, WM. H. CHRISTIE, B. FERRY, and several others. The smaller dealers who supply families, hotels, club-houses, &c., are numerous, the largest being G. H. LAIRD, of Sixth-avenue.

It is difficult to ascertain the total value of the oysters sold annually in the New-York market, but those best acquainted with the trade estimate it at $5,000,000, wholesalers' prices. About $4,000,000 of this sum is sold in and consumed in New-York and the neighboring cities, and the balance is sent to the interior, extending as far as Chicago and St. Louis. The price of oysters when they reach the mouth of the consumer is at least double that asked by the wholesale dealer, so that there is probably from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 expended annually in New-York and Brooklyn for the luxury of bivalves.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Upon re-entering his church in Chicago, after a recent trip to Europe, Bishop WHITEHOUSE was handed a check for $16,000, which had been raised during his absence for the liquidation of the church debt.

In 1800 there were not 100 native Protestants in all India and Burmah. Now there are not far from 80,000 church members.

The younger son of Mr. GLADSTONE is a curate, attached to one of the churches of Lambeth, London. He is said to be, as preacher, simple and evangelical.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports 350,000 communicants, 25,000 probationers, 1,000 traveling and 5,000 local preachers, and 7 bishops. The several conferences are asked to contribute $100 each for a metropolitan church at Washington.

A deputation from the Church of England in Jamaica is in England, seeking funds to endow it in its disestablished condition. The immediate effect of the separation of Church and State in Jamaica has been to leave twenty-five parishes altogether destitute of religious services.

Fifty-five years ago there was but a single Wesleyan minister on the continent of Australia, and not one in the islands of the South. Now there are in the former 179 ministers, and in the latter 62, besides 57 native assistant missionaries. The members have increased from 18 individuals to 60,000.

A minister took charge of a Sunday-school class one Sunday, in order to see what progress the boys were making. Among other questions he asked: "Which is the highest dignitary of the Church?" After looking up and down, north and east, south and west, the boy replied, "The weather-cock, Sir."

Says the *Independent*: "The average salary of the clergymen in New-Hampshire is said to be only $350. We repeat the statement without crediting it. Our knowledge of salaries among the Congregational clergy leads us to believe that the average is much greater."

Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY has just given $110,000 to the London Missionary Society, and as much more for a fund for disabled pastors and their families.

The increase of colored Baptist churches in Louisiana, for the year, has been 2,000, with at least twenty churches formed. The total membership, white and colored, of the Baptist denomination in Louisiana, is said to be 40,000.

Zion's Herald states that a Baptist minister in Virginia has been serving a church as pastor for forty-seven years, during which time he has received but $10 compensation, or about 22 cents a year.

A religious journal states that Rev. J. H. SMITH is shortly to publish a "Baptist novel" advocating "open communion."

In Nevada, the Episcopalians, while not yet having material for statistical returns, have still outstripped other churches in laying the foundation for future operations. Thus far they have three well-attended churches, while 110 persons have been confirmed; 1,600 Sunday-school pupils have been instructed, the present attendance being 600, among whom are Jews and Romanists.

The Irish Presbyterian Church has 126,000 members and an annual income from the British Government of £94,000. It has 1,094 Sabbath-schools, with 8,050 teachers and 16,305 scholars.

The Methodists have in Italy seventeen ministers and evangelists, fifteen principal stations, ten schools, 450 scholars, and 686 communicants. They are connected with the English Wesleyan Missionary Society. All these churches made collections for evangelistic purposes, while some of them have savings banks and mutual assistance societies.

The Illinois Lutheran Synod has passed a resolution calling on the General Council, at its next meeting, to pronounce distinctly on the four points of chiliasm, exchange of pulpits, open communion, and secret societies.

The Rhode Island churches are to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Congregationalism in this country by a council representing all the Congregational Churches of the State, which is to meet in Providence October 11. There will be a public dinner at Roger Williams Hall, and in the afternoon MARK HOPKINS, D. D., will deliver a commemorative discourse. In the evening, addresses will be made by President ANGELL, of Vermont University, and by Rev. I. P. LANGWORTHY.

The London *Freeman* says that, "In Wales, belonging to the Baptist denomination, there are upwards of 600 churches, and, as many of these have branch congregations, the number of chapels would yet be greater. In England and Wales there are 2,447 Baptist churches. The number of members in the Baptist churches in Wales is upwards of 60,000, or more than one-fourth of the number of members for the whole of England and Wales.

A Baptist minister in Texas has started a new denomination, which denies several of the fundamental doctrines of orthodox Baptists, and carries two or three Baptist churches with him.

At the recent meeting of the Primitive Methodist ministers of South Australia, the following numerical returns were made: Ministers, 22; local preachers, 180; class leaders, 125; members, in Society, 2,041; chapels, 95; other preaching places, 29; Sabbath-schools, 85, teachers, 934; scholars, 3,935.

The *Moravian* newspaper corrects some mistakes in regard to the statistics of its Church. The present membership is 25,000, being an increase of about 425 over 1869. Sixty-seven missionaries are employed in the diaspera, or European home mission. Those at work among the heathen number over 300.

The Baptists are, next to the Methodists, the largest religious denomination in the United States; but there are some parts of the country where they are but thinly represented. Thus there are ten counties in Pennsylvania with an aggregate population at the present time of 300,000, in which there is no Baptist church; seven other counties, with a population of 200,000, in which there is only one church in each.

Sunday-school teacher to a bright-looking pupil: "Well, my boy, have you learned anything at home during the week?" "Yes, Sir," promptly answered the youngster. "Well, what have you learned?" "Never to trump my partner's trick, Sir!" "Ahem! the class will recite together the Ten Commandments."

A grand Bazaar is to be held in the New-York Academy of Music, beginning in October, for the benefit of St. Ann's (Catholic) Church. Many of the leading ladies of the City are hard at work to ensure its success.

A Romish priest, of St. Louis, has discovered that the negro has "fiery passions" that "only the Catholic Church can control." "With them, (the negroes,") he considerately goes on to say, "to be a Methodist or Baptist requires little else than a knowledge of the chants used in the service of these sects. There is scarcely a colored bawd in the city who is not a member of one or other of these sects. What they need is moral culture, not frenzied uproarious prayer, or the singing of stupid hymns. They must be taught the principles of religion; they must be taken by the hand and led on the way to heaven."

Among the various items in a painter's bill presented to the vestry of a Scotch church some years ago, for work done thereon, were the following: "To filling up a chink in the Red Sea, and repairing the damages of Pharaoh's host. To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the lion's den, and a new set of teeth for the lioness. To a sheet anchor, a jurymast, and a long boat for Noah's ark. To cleaning Eden after Adam's expulsion, and putting a new handle to Moses' basket, and fitting bullrushes. To repairing Nebuchadnezzar's beard."

An English clergyman recently attempted to bring the schoolmaster of the parish to a fitting season of his duties by such a vigorous process that the magistrates, on an investigation of the case, fined the pugnacious guardian of public morals £1 and costs. The reverend gentleman's muscular treatment of his schoolmaster reminds the *Graphic* of an old agricultural laborer's equally muscular method of evangelizing his family. Being remonstrated with by the pastor for not "bringing up" his boys as he should, he replied: "I dunno ow 'tis, Sir; I order 'em down to pray, night and mornin', and when they won't go down I knocks 'em down—and yet they ain't good!"

Metropolitan Experiences of a Philadelphian—Singular Phase of New-York Brigandage.

Mr. ALFRED E. LEWIS, of Philadelphia, paid a visit, on the evening of the 28th of May last, to the Grand Opera-house, and at the close of the performance, on leaving the theatre, was accosted by two men, who proferred their services as guides to Metropolitan marvels, which were accepted. Under their charge LEWIS was taken to a noted house in Thirteenth-street, known as the "Tony Pastor," where the female inmates dress in tights. At this place he was plied with liquor, and when in a state of intoxication was taken out by his chaperons and put in a cab at Union-square. On becoming conscious, he found that he had been robbed of his diamond ring, watch and chain, valued altogether at $250. He had a confused remembrance that he had felt the articles taken from his person while on the way from Thirteenth-street to the cab; but when he called on Superintendent JOURDAN he could give no clear account of the proceedings of the night nor any description of his associates. Subsequently, however, he put the matter in the hands of Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, the well-known attorney, and by the exertions and skill of that gentleman a clue to the marauders was finally obtained, which led yesterday to the arrest of GASPER M. PAPY, of No. 42 West Sixteenth-street, by Detective FARLEY, of the Central Police. The chain alleged to have been stolen from LEWIS was found upon the person of the prisoner, who was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and was arraigned on the charge of robbery. The evidence, however, did not directly connect the prisoner with the offense, but the prosecutor alleges that OLIVARX PAPY, his son, was the principal in the crime. GASPER was held for examination, the Judge releasing him on $500 bail, accepting his wife as surety. The prisoner is a dentist by profession, but has been frequently before the Court in the character of a defendant. A singular feature in the case is contained in the statement made by the prosecutor, to the effect that when bail was being received, though in Court, he was refused access to the Bench to enter a protest. The others have not yet been arrested, but Detective FARLEY expresses confidence in their ultimate apprehension.

Base-Ball—The Stars vs. Mutuals.

The amateur Star nine were beaten on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, by the Mutual Club, by a score of 16 to 7. The latter took thirteen first bases to their opponents' seventeen. Though the fielding of the Stars was generally good, they made several important errors, which lost them the game. One of their blunders consisted of a wild throw by WORTH to third base, which it was almost impossible for MANLY to get. This let three players in. WOLTERS batted very finely, making his first base five times, and four runs, with no outs. HATFIELD was the next best player, securing his first base three times. MANLY led the score of the Stars, ROGERS, WORTH and BEAVENS following him. HATFIELD and PATTERSON did well in the fielding line, while BEAVENS and DOLLARD did some beautiful playing on the other side. FERGUSON, of the Atlantic, acted as umpire. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.	STARS.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.
Hatfield......	3	2	3	4	Rogers.........	3	0	2	2
Eggler........	2	0	2	2	Hicks..........	4	0	1	1
Patterson.....	5	1	1	1	Dollard........	4	1	1	1
Nelson........	4	1	1	1	Clyne..........	3	1	1	1
E. Mills......	2	3	1	1	Cummings.......	4	0	0	0
Martin........	3	2	1	1	Beavens........	2	2	2	2
C. Mills......	2	4	2	4	Wo.th..........	3	1	2	3
Wolters.......	0	4	5	5	Packer.........	2	1	1	1
Swandell......	4	1	1	1	Manly..........	2	1	3	4
Total.........	27	16	17	20	Total..........	27	7	13	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals.....	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	5	—16
Stars.......	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	— 7

Time of Game—Two hours.

Chess Congress at Baden-Baden.

In this contest for chess supremacy in Europe, there were nine renowned masters of the game, who entered the lists to contend for the three prizes, the first being 3,000 francs. Mr. STERN, an amateur, was the tenth, and took part in the proceedings in place of a distinguished absentee, but without any expectation of obtaining distinction thereby.

The following game was played in the tourney by Mr. ROSENTHAL and the distinguished veteran, Herr ANDERSSEN, who gallantly won the first prize in this contest, (Q B P game in the Kts opening):

ROSENTHAL. Black.	ANDERSSEN. White.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. P to Q B 3 (a.)	P to K B 4 (b.)
4. P to Q 4.	P takes K P.
5. Kt takes K P.	Kt to K B 3.
6. B to K Kt 5.	B to K 2.
7. B to Q Kt 5.	Castles (c.)
8. Q to Q Kt 3 ch.	P to Q 4.
9. Kt takes Kt.	P takes Kt.
10. B takes P.	B to K 3.
11. B takes R.	Q takes B.
12. Kt to Q 2.	B to Q 3.
13. P to K R 3.	Kt to K R 4.
14. B to K 3 (d.)	Kt to K B 5.
15. B takes Kt.	B takes B.
16. Castles Q R.	P to Q R 4.
17. P to Q R 3.	P to Q R 5.
18. Q to Q R 2.	Q to Q R 3.
19. K R to K sq.	P to Q B 4 (e.)
20. P to Q B 4.	P takes Q P.
21. K to Kt sq.	P takes P.
22. R takes K P.	B to K B 4.
23. K to Q R sq.	B takes Kt.
24. R takes Q P.	B to K 3.
25. K R takes B.	P to Q B 6.
26. R to Q 6.	Q takes R.
27. R takes Q.	B takes Q.
28. K takes B.	R takes K B P.
29. K to Kt sq.	R takes Q Kt P ch.

And Mr. ROSENTHAL resigns.

(*a*) This move gives the name to the opening. If not so attacking as some other methods of play, it nevertheless requires great care on the part of the defense to answer.

(*b*) A perfect master may adopt this counter attack. The safest and most approved move is P to Q 4.

(*c*) Mr. ANDERSSEN was without doubt aware that by this move he lost the exchange and a pawn, relying on the superior development of his pieces as a compensation.

(*d*) Had black taken K P with Kt, white would not have captured Kt, but would have first attacked Q with R, winning the Kt.

(*e*) Very well played. If P takes P, Mr. ANDERSSEN, by advancing Q P, obtains a fine attack.

Alarm Among the Custom-House Officials—Rumors of Changes—The Bureau at Castle Garden.

The attachés of the Custom-house appear to look forward to this week with some degree of alarm. There are rumors flying about thick and fast, to the effect that this or that official has been marked for removal, and the enemies of the men in office are not slow to aid in circulating reports detrimental to the official existence of their foes. It is reported that the Bureau of Customs at Castle Garden, which was established by the Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. GRINNELL'S administration, is to be abolished, and that the system will be resolved into its old condition.

This bureau was organized, not by Mr. GRINNELL solely, but through his influence, because he saw that there were errors in the old system of collection of duties which required to be reformed. The Secretary of the Treasury was consulted in regard to the plans proposed, and gave his ready assent to them. The object was to facilitate the passage of the honest immigrant through the City, and to put a stop to the frauds practiced upon the revenue by the professional smugglers who assumed the garb of immigrants for the purpose of carrying out their plans. If an immigrant, ignorant of the Revenue laws of this country, brought hither goods which were liable to pay duty, his wares were, under the new system, promptly appraised and the duties collected, and he was then allowed to depart without further detention. Under the old system he was detained until his goods could be passed through the Custom-house, and often put to great expense and annoyance by the class of Custom-house brokers who are continually on the alert for small cases.

A Desperate Lover—Ante-Mortem Statement of Minnie Houstead—She Was Shot Because She Refused an Offer of Marriage.

The ante-mortem statement of MINNIE HOUSTEAD, of No. 161 Greene-street, who was shot by WILLIAM MARSH, of the Engineer Corps, on Friday last, was taken by Coroner KEENAN yesterday. Her statement is as follows: My name is MINNIE HOUSTEAD; I live at No. 161 Greene-street; I have been acquainted with WILLIAM MARSH for six months; he has visited me two or three times a week; latterly he has made proposals of marriage to me; I never gave him a decided answer; At two o'clock on Friday he, together with two soldiers, came to see me; he accused me of having a lover at the Government Head-quarters; I denied it; he said he had heard so, and that I wanted to shake him; I replied that I felt at liberty to see any man I pleased; he then asked me again if I would marry him and be true to him; I told him that I would not marry him; he went away then and returned in an hour and a half; I was dressing at the time, in the back room on the first floor; he asked me where the other girls were; I told him they were upstairs; some men were there drinking wine; he asked me if I would drink with him; I said "No;" he then placed his left hand upon my right shoulder, and drawing a pistol from his coat-pocket with his right, shot me in the stomach; I fell and was carried into the front room; MARSH was under the influence of liquor at the time he shot me; I do not think I shall die.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. MARSH has been sent to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Crimes and Casualties.

JAMES COONEY, aged fourteen years, yesterday fell from the roof of the four-story building No. 622 East Thirteenth-street, in which he resides, and was seriously injured.

PATRICK BRENNAN, of No. 744 West Fifty-ninth-street, while at work, yesterday, on St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, fell from a height of fifty feet, and received severe injuries. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

EDWARD BARRETT, aged thirteen years, yesterday fell from a tree in the yard of No. 221 East Twenty-second-street, and had his collar-bone broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The following is a statement of the arrests made by the Police during the past week: Saturday, Sept. 3, 440; Sunday, Sept. 4, 249; Monday, Sept. 5, 315; Tuesday, Sept. 6, 299; Wednesday, Sept. 7, 244; Thursday, Sept. 8, 233; Friday, Sept. 9, 235—Total, 2,015.

The Vital Statistics for the past week show 39 still-births; 283 births; 111 marriages, and 486 deaths. As there were 554 deaths in the previous week, it will be seen that there has been a very decided decrease in the weekly mortality of the City.

The Gold Larceny Report Refuted—Emphatic Denial by Nathaniel Jarvis.

The following announcement was made public yesterday:

Every dollar of the money belonging to B. B. COLAH, as expressed in the bill of lading found by me among his effects, has been satisfactorily and fully accounted for to me by Messrs. MITCHELL & READ, of the Hoffman House, promptly on my demand.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Committee of the estate of B. B. COLAH.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.c.112¼	30 Fourth Nat. Bk...105¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111¾	10000 Mar.Trus.10s Cfs 37
1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.110⅜	12 Del.& H.Canal Co.123
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106	200 Pac. M. S. Co...... 41
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	15 Am. M. Union Ex. 40¼
bs...........110¼	300 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c. 96⅜
25,000 do..........110¼	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Cfs... 92⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N... 29	30000 do.......b. c. 92¼
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, N.,	200 Erie R........... 23¼
Jan. & July... 70	10 do.........b. c. 23⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s...... 90¼	200 Reading R......... 96⅜
2,000 La. 6s........... 72	200 L.S.& M.So.R...s10 92⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 62	100 do.........b. c. 92¼
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 108¼
1,000 N.Y.St.7s, B. L.,	100 Mil.& St.P.R...b10 62¼
Reg.........107¾	1000 Mil.&St.P.Pf...s60 80
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 81	100 Ohio & Miss. R...... 34⅛
2,000 Chi.& N.W.Con. 91	12 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st. 99	15 do............ 94⅛
10,000 Cen.P.R.Gold Bs 88⅝	100 do............ 94¾
10,000 P.,Ft.W &C.2d. 97⅛	51 Del.,L.&W.R.opg.101
10,000 Chic.&A.Inc.Bs 94	120 do............101¼
1,000 Mil.&St.P.7 3-10,	200 do........b. c.101⅛
Conv'le......... 91⅛	10 Morris & Es. R.... 89
5 Continental Bank. 95	100 do............ 88⅝
5 do.........b. c. 94	10 N. Y. & N. H. R.. 150¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81., C..114⅜	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Cfs.. 92⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅜	500 do.......b. c. 92¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, '71, C...108⅛	10000 do.......b. c. 92
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111⅝	100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 92⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111⅝	15 do........... 92⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜	500 do...b. c..b3 92⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅜	100 do........... 92⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 60½	400 Chic.&N.W.Pf...b3 88⅝
10,000 N.C.St.6s,N.b.c. 29	200 do..........s3 88⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.. 82½	200 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅜
4,000 U. Pac.R.1st M. 81⅜	100 N. J. Cen. R........103⅜
100 U. S. Express...... 40⅜	200 do...........104
100 Am.M.U.Ex...b. c. 41	300 Mil. & St. P. R.... 61⅝
20 Reading R...... 96⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅝
100 Han.&St.J.R.Pf...114⅛	25 Mor. & Es. R....b3 [illegible]
100 C., C. & Ind. C. R.. 17⅛	

SATURDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day to the close of regular 'Change hours were quite steady at 114@114⅛@113⅞ ₱ cent. The business of the Gold Room was at no time very active. The speculation was tame after 2 o'clock P. M. The gain of $432,680 in the Gold Averages at Bank created some surprise, and weakened the market. The Banks lose $1,658,577 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $117,414 less than last Monday, and the general line of Deposits is down $3,839,123.

The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $1,381,487, of which $730,900 is in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Gold and Silver bars and Spanish Coin. The Treasury Office received during the week $4,170,060 for Gold Customs, and paid out $534,985 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Treasury also sold and paid out $1,000,000 Gold Coin on Wednesday last. Foreign Bills closed steady at 109½@109⅝ for 60 days London, and 110⅜@110½ short sight. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan.

In explanation of the gain in the Gold Averages at Bank, it is rumored that the Canada Banks have sent one or two millions of Gold to New-York, and it is known that the receipts overland from the Pacific States amount to $500,000@$700,000 per week.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were inclined to firm prices on a moderate business. The Railway speculation was quite indifferent on both sides of the account. The business at the Board of the Exchange was light, and the attendance in the Long Room comparatively thin. The following quotations were made after the late Board as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110¼
American Gold Coin	114	113⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¼	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	92½
Reading Railroad	96½	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113¼
North-western Common	82¼	82½
North-western Preferred	88½	88½
Pacific Mail Company	41¼	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62¼
Lake Shore	92⅝	92½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34½
New-Jersey Central	103⅛	104
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	52¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

Gold receipts	$1,138,869 16
Gold payments	3,627,740 74
Gold balance	62,832,752 86
Currency receipts	1,107,051 85
Currency payments	1,680,351 41
Currency balance	10,192,945 71
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	3,459,820 00
Customs	850,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....114	5-20 coupon, 1867.......110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862....111	5-20 coupon, 1868.......110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862.......112⅝	10-40 registered.........100
5-20 coupon, 1864.......111⅜	10-40 coupon.............105⅞
5-20 coupon, 1865.......111⅝	6s Currency..............111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 61⅞	Alabama 8s..............100½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 60	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....104
Va. 6s, new bds...... 65	Kentucky 6s.............. 98
Va. 6s, reg., old..... 50	Ill. Can. bds., '70.......100
Va. 6s, reg., 1866.... 62	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.........100
Georgia 6s............ 83	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.........100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 90	Ill. War Loan.............100
N. Car. 6s, old....... 51	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.........100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66.. 37	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73......100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '68.. 34	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78......100
N. Car. new bds...... 28⅜	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83......100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax... 23⅝	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78......100
S. Car. 6s............ 80	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.....100
S. Car. 6s, new bds... 70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L........107⅛
Missouri 6s........... 90⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.......107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72....107
Louisiana 6s.......... 72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73....107
La. 8s, Levee bds..... 73¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74....107
La. 8s, Levee bds..... 86⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75....107
La. 7s, Penitentiary... 75	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77....107
Cal. 7s, large bds.....100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '76....107
Connecticut 6s........100½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74....100
Alabama 5s............ 75	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75....100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 88	Tol. & Wab. Equip..... 78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....... 99¾	Tol. W.&W. C.C.&F. 81¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76 98	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.... [illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 97¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 91½	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... [illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... [illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 83
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.... [illegible]	Gal. & Chi. Ext......... 89
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.... 75	Gal. & Chi. 2d.......... 90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. [illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac....... 97¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.102½	Morris & Essex 1st......100
Harlem 1st.............102½	Morris & Essex 2d....... 91
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds....100	N. J. Cen. 2d...........101
Alb. & Susq. 2d.......... 92½	N. J. Cen., new bonds..100½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.110	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.... 97½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d...... 94½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.... 91
M.S.&N.I. S. F. 7 ₱ c... 98	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F... 93
Cen. Pac. Bonds......... 88½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....... 95½
Union Pac. 1st B'nds.... 81	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....... 91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.......110	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...... 75
Alton & T. H. 1st........ 97	Chi. & Alton Sink. F....100
Alton & T. H. 2d pf....... 88	Chi. & Alton 1st.........101
Alton & T. H. 2d inc...... 75	Chi. & Alton Income..... 93¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F........ 95¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st......... 95
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv..... 91	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..... 86
H. & St. Jos. 1. Gts.....106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s......103¼
H. & St. Jo. Conv.......104¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 91¼
Lack. & West. Bonds..... 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st........ 92⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st........100	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d... 86¼
Del., L. & W. 2d.......... 94	Mil. & St. P. 2d......... 85
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext'd.... 92	Ccl., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 82½
Tol. & Wab. 2d........... 85	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.... 25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..............138	Importers' & Traders'.153
Manhattan.............140	Park....................160
Merchants'............118	Central National.......105
Mechanics'............133	Fourth National........105¼
America...............145	Ninth National.........110
City..................210	Tenth National.........125
Phenix................109	Oriental...............165
Tradesmen's...........151	Bkrs' & Brokers'Ass..100
Mechanics'&Traders'..130	Del. & Hudson Canal...122
Merch'ts' Exchange..101¼	Maryland Coal Co....... 24
Seventh Ward..........110	Canton Co., Baltimore. 62⅜
Broadway..............250	W. U. Telegraph........ 34⅛
Mercantile............125	Quicksilver Mining..... 5
American Exchange...115	Mariposa Mining........ 6
Chatham...............167	Mariposa pref.......... 9⅝
Irving................120	Mariposa Trust.Certs... 36½
People's..............140	Adams Express.......... 65¼
East River............115	Wells-Fargo Ex.scrip... 2¼
Market................120	American Express....... 40
Nassau................108	United States Ex....... 40
Corn Exchange.........120	Merchants' Union Ex... 13⅛
Continental........... 95	Pacific Mail........... 40⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114½	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59¼
Reading	96⅛	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37⅜	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	44	44⅜
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅝	88¾

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,201,860; amount marketed, $2,620,575.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Sept. 9, 1870, was $3,615,407.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Sept. 10, 1870:

Sept. 6—Steam-ship City of Cork, Liverpool—American Gold	$30,000
Sept. 7—Steam-ship City of Java, Liverpool—American Gold	300,000
Silver Bars	15,000
Sept. 8—Steam-ship Missouri, Havana—Spanish Gold	13,382
Sept. 8—Steam-ship Calabria, Liverpool—Gold Bars	136,000
Silver Bars	70,000
Sept. 10—Steam-ship City of London, Liverpool—Silver Bars	56,910
Gold Bars	282,819
British Gold	24,400
American Gold	400,000
Sept. 10—Steam-ship France, Liverpool—Gold Bars	34,108
Silver Bars	19,868
Total	$1,381,487

The following shows the earnings of the Des Moines Valley Railroad:

During the fourth week of August	$24,595 40
During the fourth week of August, 1869	18,597 31
Increase	$5,998 09
Total earnings during the month of August, 1870, were	$83,271 29
Total earnings during the month of August, 1869, were	63,042 94
Increase	$20,228 35

The earnings of the Boston and Maine Railroad, for the years ending May 31, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$997,397 09	$1,113,119 32
From freight	689,913 85	693,851 36
From rents	27,568 60	32,702 09
From mails	14,139 51	14,518 09
From interest, (premium on stock sold, &c., in 1869)	32,474 50	11,865 84
Total	$1,761,493 55	$1,866,061 70
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$178,920 37	$165,024 99
Repairs of bridges	32,777 59	50,303 38
Repairs of fences, &c	6,187 36	14,446 29
Repairs of stations, &c	57,071 53	144,204 34
Repairs of locomotives	81,931 15	73,258 98
Repairs of cars	111,026 33	109,364 54
Removing ice and snow	2,123 68	3,377 43
Switch, gateman, &c	46,520 85	50,237 83
Passenger expenses	136,273 36	152,778 95
Freight expenses	116,874 60	126,806 76
Wood	62,325 22	61,596 53
Water, expenses of and pumping, (including sawing wood in 1869)	24,483 72	5,436 93
Oil and waste	19,646 90	20,736 34
Gratuities and damages	6,303 23	6,325 50
General expenses	33,895 72	26,267 78
Taxes	90,964 96	107,562 84
Insurance	6,102 59	8,022 84
Danvers Railroad rent	7,500 00	7,500 00
Coal for locomotives	83,588 17	111,779 82
Renewals of rails	99,365 95	72,815 44
Total	$1,204,503 28	$1,316,847 51
Earnings less expenses	$556,990 27	$549,214 19
Deduct tax on dividends and surplus	24,806 51	24,436 28
Net revenues	$532,183 76	$524,777 91
Reserved for the purchase of rails and unadjusted liabilities, &c		60,000 00
Leaving		$464,777 91
From which two dividends of five per cent. each have been paid		455,000 00
Balance		$9,777 91
Add balance from previous year		993,200 86
Total, as in general balance sheet		$1,002,978 77

The above balance of $1,002,978 77, is invested as follows: In Newburyport Railroad Bonds, $300,000; In Danvers Railroad Bonds, (guaranteed by this Corporation,) $73,000; in the Danvers Railroad contract and stock, $27,430; in the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad Stock, $258,464 14; and the remainder in expenditures on the road, rolling-stock, &c., in addition to the capital received from the sale of stock. It is, therefore, only an element indicating, in some measure, the value of the stock above par; but it is not available for the payment of debts or dividends.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Construction		$4,420,214 07
Equipment		740,719 27
Property accounts—materials		187,014 76
Cash	$43,869 50	
Rent bills, &c	1,184 84	
Freight bills	12,435 99	
United States Post-office	2,487 50	
Stoneham Street Railroad	246 13—	60,213 96
Land and improvements, Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad		23,928 11
Prepaid insurance		3,108 44
Danvers Railroad bonds, indorsed by us, taken at par		73,100 00
Danvers Railroad account		27,430 00
Newburyport Railroad, as per agreement		300,000 00
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad account		80,151 68
Great Falls and Conway Railroad bonds, guaranteed by Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire		20,000 00
Insurance scrip		510 00
Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad stock		258,464 48
Total		$6,194,754 77
Capital stock		$4,471,274 52
Notes payable	$382,437 00	
Tax bills—estimated	37,804 96	
Sundry balances	57,007 92	—477,249 88
Deposit on account of Newburyport Railroad bonds		2,160 00
Amount payable on account of Newburyport Railroad bonds		1,490 00
Tax on dividend and surplus		12,101 60
Dividend payable July 1, 1870		227,500 00
General reserve account, being undivided earnings to date		1,002,978 77
Total		$6,194,754 77

President—F. COGSWELL.
Directors—Francis Cogswell, Peter T. Homer, Nathaniel G. White, E. T. M. Hale, Geo. C. Lord, Amos Paul and John E. Bickford.
Trasurer—A. Blanchard.
Superintendent—William Merritt.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of this date gives its annual review of the cotton trade of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1870. It notices the railroad or overland movement thus:

Immediately after the war the product of those States sought the Northern mills through the railroads north of the Ohio, and hence the amount direct to manufacturers was then large; now, however, an increasingly large portion is seeking the market through Charleston, and especially Norfolk, and the direct overland movement is smaller again.

A summary of the railroad returns shows the following result:

	Bales.
Receipts for the year at St. Louis	18,298
Carried North over Illinois Central Railroad	21,567
Carried North over Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad	40,271
Carried North over Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad	106,506
Receipts at Cincinnati not otherwise counted	146,424
Shipped to points above Cincinnati without touching at Cincinnati, and consumed by mills adjacent to the river, &c	17,250
Total overland movement	350,416
Deduct amount received overland at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, &c	196,591
Total direct to mills	153,825

It may be asked why this movement direct to the mills is so much less than last year. A moment's examination will explain it. First, the movement by railroad to New-York is 31,293 bales more than in 1868-9. Second, the movement to the South from Memphis alone is over 17,000 bales more. Third, and chiefly, because Western cotton is seeking the market more and more through Norfolk and Charleston, the movement in that direction being largely in excess of the previous season.

The *Chronicle* adds:

"We now bring forward our tables showing the whole movement for the year. The first table indicates the stock at each port, Sept. 1, of 1870 and 1869, the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years, and the export movement for the past year (1869-70) in detail, and the totals for 1868-69.

Receipts Year Ending

Ports.	Sept. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1869.
New-Orleans	1,142,097	794,206
Alabama	308,061	229,621
South Carolina	240,300	189,072
Georgia	489,204	357,253
Texas	246,294	147,917
Florida	23,874	13,982
North Carolina	59,512	35,320
Virginia	262,306	140,971
New-York*	125,876*	104,884*
Boston*	21,816*	35,083*
Philadelphia*	12,509*	20,114*
Baltimore*	26,274*	19,467*
Portland*	616*	1,991*
Total this year	2,911,121	......
Total last year	......	2,100,428

Exports Year Ending Sept. 1, 1870, to

Ports.	Great Britain.	Total Foreign.	—Stock.— Sept. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1869.
New-Orleans	549,603	1,005,530	20,696	770
Alabama	165,989	200,838	9,743	1,064
South Carolina	87,287	97,109	1,399	250
Georgia	204,570	255,631	2,833	363
Texas	122,106	152,559	4,795	202
Florida	......	......	11	18
North Carolina	50	50	125	....
Virginia	9,660	9,660	591	141
New-York	326,749	413,701	12,984	7,367
Boston	1,187	1,677	4,068	1,756
Philadelphia	......	......	885	160
Baltimore	7,494	32,162	1,017	253
Portland	......	......	......	......
Total this year	1,474,995	2,178,917	59,747	....
Total last year	989,677	1,448,020	......	12,344

*These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrive overland from Tennessee, &c. The total receipts at New-York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1870, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf Shipping ports this year have been 2,911,121 bales, against 2,100,428 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere, direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

Year Ending Sept. 1.

	1869-70. Bales.	1868-69. Bales.
Receipts at the shipping ports	2,911,121	2,100,428
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers	153,825	258,611
Total	3,064,946	2,359,039
Manufactured South, not included in above	90,000	80,000
Total cotton crop for the year	3,154,946	2,439,039

The result of these figures is a total of 3,154,946 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1869, against 2,439,039 bales as the crop for the previous year.

The total crop each year since 1822 is as follows:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1869-70	3,154,946	1843-44	2,030,409
1868-69	2,439,039	1842-43	2,378,875
1867-68	2,593,993	1841-42	1,683,574
1866-67	2,019,774	1840-41	1,634,945
1865-66	2,193,987	1839-40	2,177,835
1861-65	no record	1838-39	1,360,532
1860-61	3,656,086	1837-38	1,801,497
1859-60	4,669,770	1836-37	1,422,930
1858-59	3,851,481	1835-36	1,360,752
1857-58	3,113,962	1834-35	1,254,328
1856-57	2,939,519	1833-34	1,205,324
1855-56	3,527,845	1832-33	1,070,438
1854-55	2,847,339	1831-32	887,487
1853-54	2,930,027	1830-31	1,038,848
1852-53	3,262,882	1829-30	976,845
1851-52	3,015,029	1828-29	870,415
1850-51	2,355,257	1827-28	727,593
1849-50	2,096,706	1826-27	957,281
1848-49	2,728,596	1825-26	720,027
1847-48	2,347,634	1824-25	569,249
1846-47	1,778,651	1823-24	509,158
1845-46	2,100,537	1822-23	495,000
1844-45	2,394,503		

The crop of Sea Island the past year has been as follows: Florida, 9,948 bales; Georgia, 9,225 bales; South Carolina, 7,334 bales. Total, 26,507 bales.

The takings of the Northern mills from this crop have been less during the year than during the previous year. This is due to the belief which prevails among our spinners that the next crop is likely to be marketed at a lower range of prices; this belief having induced them to run down a considerable portion of the large stock they carried over last September. Hence, notwithstanding they have taken less from the crop, their actual consumption has increased.

The following shows the total foreign exports for six years:

Exports to Foreign Ports for the Year Ending Aug. 31.

From	1861.	1866.	1867.
New-Orleans	1,783,673	516,188	618,940
Mobile	456,421	270,934	153,124
South Carolina	214,338	53,824	80,896
Georgia	302,187	92,965	114,101
Texas	63,209	61,388	75,908
Florida	28,073	37,977	3,009
North Carolina	195	21	534
Virginia	810	....	13,001
New-York	248,049	495,462	460,668
Boston	23,225	12,014	17,014
Philadelphia	3,793	2,035	3,155
Baltimore	3,545	6,709	7,975
Portland	....	....	103
San Francisco	....	....	32
Total	3,127,568	1,552,457	1,558,787

From	1868.	1869.	1870.
New-Orleans	581,477	619,034	1,005,530
Mobile	236,511	163,154	200,838
South Carolina	105,813	56,809	97,109
Georgia	259,604	167,537	255,631
Texas	68,595	83,376	152,559
Florida	....	810	....
North Carolina	....	....	50
Virginia	8,283	6,253	9,660
New-York	374,634	327,838	413,701
Boston	1,441	1,491	1,677
Philadelphia	1,440	99	....
Baltimore	16,300	19,212	32,162
Portland	2,807	1,907	....
San Francisco	1	....	....
Total	1,657,015	1,448,020	2,178,917

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

FALL IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have open a full and complete stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
Suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FALL DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open a choice and elegant assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have open, at retail, their Fall importation of
MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITIES
BLACK SILKS,
Of the celebrated makes,
BONNET, TAPPISSIER AND MILLION,
Purchased after the declaration of war.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW FALL GOODS

RECEIVING DAILY.
SILKS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS,
WORSTED GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, &c., &c.
OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES ARE SUPERB.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S, 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
BLACK GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, TAMISE CLOTH, HENRIETTA CLOTH, DELHI POPLINS, EMPRESS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, SILKS, ALPACAS, in all the most desirable brands; PARIS MOURNING and IMPERIAL BRILLIANTE CLOTH, new materials; Second Mourning Poplins, Shawls, Veils, Crapes, &c.
Suits and Bonnets ready made.
Mourning orders executed in a few hours.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
THE LARGEST, RICHEST AND CHEAPEST
STOCK OF DRESS GOODS
THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED IN
THIS CITY,
COMPRISING MANY NOVELTIES IN
POPLINS, ARMURES CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
EXTRA QUALITY MERINOS,
LADIES' CLOTHS, &c., &c.
A LARGE LINE OF
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
SUITABLE FOR
AUTUMN AND FALL.
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN-COLORED DRESS
SILKS AT $1 75.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS,
PURCHASED IN LYONS DURING THE GREAT
DEPRESSION CAUSED BY THE WAR, AND
WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW
PRICES.
TRIMMING SATINS.
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR CLANS
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS
EPINGLINES, ENGLISH SERGES, IN ALL THE
NEW SHADES, AT 50c.
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF MIXED
DRESS GOODS FROM 25 CTS.
JUST RECEIVED, OUR IMPORTATION OF
STREET AND CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
ALSO, THE NEW
REVERSIBLE QUEENSLAND WOOL SHAWL,
IN HANDSOME COLORS.
SCOTCH PLAID AND GRAY WOOL SHAWL COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY, AND IN
STYLES EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION OF
LINEN GOODS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET
UNDER AUCTION PRICES.
RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER, AT GOLD PRICES.
8-4 SCOTCH, GERMAN, IRISH AND BARNSLEY
DAMASKS,
FROM 75 CENTS TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
FOUR CASES OF JOHN HENNING & SONS'
DAMASK CLOTHS WITH NAPKINS,
FINEST GOODS MANUFACTURED, WILL BE
SOLD LESS THAN GOLD COST OF
IMPORTATION.
4 CASES OF 10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING,
90 CENTS, FROM $1 10.
3 CASES OF 11-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING,
$1, FROM $1 25.
5-8 NAPKINS $1 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
HUCK TOWELS $1 50 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH AND TOWELING FROM 9 CENTS.
DOMESTIC GOODS BY THE YARD OR PIECE,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, ABOUT TO REFURNISH, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS THEY
WILL FIND IT UNEQUALED IN
QUALITY OR PRICE.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
Beg to call particular attention to the inducements with which they are commencing the Fall season.
WOOL SERGES AND ENGLISH POPLINS
all colors, 25 cents a yard.
A very choice assortment at 37½ to 50 cents.
Finer goods proportionately Low.
Also, all the
NOVELTIES IN READY-MADE
SUITS
for early Fall, together with a large and full
assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS.
Also,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PRINTS.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES,
TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

MA CY
MA TRADE, CY
MA PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND CY
MA FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

FALL OPENING,
SEPT. 12, OF COLORED FAYE GROS GRAIN
SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
EXTRA HEAVY DO., FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FROM $1 25 TO $2 50 PER YARD.
A LARGE LINE OF THE RICHEST
LYONS SILKS,
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES,
$2 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $4 AND $5.
THE LAST FIVE CASES BLACK AND WHITE
AND STEEL COLOR AMERICAN SILKS,
WARRANTED TO WASH,
AT $1 75 PER YARD, FORMERLY $2 50.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BONNETS, PONSONS, AND
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY BLACK SILKS,
$2 PER YARD UPWARD.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PLAIN DRESS SILKS, IN NEW SHADES OF
COLOR, AT $2 50 PER YARD.
THREE CASES LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN BROCHE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED
SILKS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
IN NEW SHADES OF COLOR,
TO MATCH THE ABOVE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
FIVE-FRAME
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
REDUCED TO $1 75 PER YARD.
200 PIECES FIVE-FRAME
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
GREATER PART CONFINED STYLES,
REDUCED TO $2 PER YARD.
VERY BEST QUALITY
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
$1 30 PER YARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 AND $4 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS,
BEST QUALITY, $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS,
CHOICE DESIGNS, $2 50 PER YARD.
SUPERFINE
INGRAINS, 3-PLYS.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN, ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
SEVERAL CASES PARIS-MADE SILK AND
POPLIN STREET AND EVENING DRESSES,
2 CASES CLOTH AND VELVET PATTERN
SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.
AN OPENING OF
HANDSOME TRIMMED HATS, LATEST PARIS
STYLE.
ALSO
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' OUTFITS, &c., &c.
SEVERAL CASES REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, REAL LACE, AND
LLAMA POINTES, DRESSES, &c., FOR
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
THE ABOVE FORMS ONLY A VERY SMALL
PORTION OF THEIR LARGE AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GOODS,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MADE, OFFERED
AT
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR CHIGNONS AND
SWITCHES, $1 50 each; equal to human hair.
REAL HAIR CHIGNONS, $2 and upward.
NO. 3[illegible] BOWERY, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

---

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

---

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.

The population of the city is about 25,000. The debt is about $650,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.

The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $12,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.

The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF BOTH THE Stock and Gold Exchanges, who is thoroughly conversant with the banking and brokerage business, a situation in an office where his memberships could be made serviceable; best references given. Address C. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,

At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING

PROF. LOUIS BONDEL.

For circulars apply at No. 35 Union-square.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY AT ORANGE, N. J.—This seminary will commence its twenty-fourth school year on the 10th of September. True home comforts, constant attention of Principal, high and spacious grounds; three vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, care of George N. Osborne, No. 29 Mercer-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.

E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NO. 1,193 Broadway, New-York, (Apollo Hall building, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13,) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Prepares for any business or any college, especially for Yale, Sheffield Scientific School and the Columbia School of Mines.

Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,132 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

BODE'S INSTITUTE, NO. 200 WEST 48TH-ST., near Broadway, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 830 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

(formerly M. Churchill's school.)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 19th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D. Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park. Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MISS TINDALL WILL OPEN HER boarding-school Sept. 14, for a limited number of young girls, at her residence, near Mohegan Lake, Westchester County. Location very desirable and healthy. Terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 303, Peekskill.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 98 Washington-st.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,227 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 54 Union-square, new number 211 4th-av., is now open to receive pupils for thorough instructions in all branches of Music,

AT LIBERAL TERMS.

The following well-known artists are among the list of Professors:

Herr J. HESS, the celebrated musician and virtuosi, (father of the well-known Hess Children.)

Herr G. L. MAYERHOF, Pianist, from the Imperial Vienna Conservatory.

Mons. HENRY MAYLARD, Pianist and Composer, from the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Mr. E. F. COOKE, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg.

Dr. HENRY CUTLER, the eminent Organist and Composer.

Signor CARLO MORA, the brilliant Pianist and Organist.

The undersigned will spare no effort to sustain the high reputation of the Institute, and hopes to secure the patronage and co-operation of all those who take an interest in the progress of music in America.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

N. B.—For further particulars and circular, please apply as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,

Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils. If desired, she would be willing to give instruction for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Address or call after 2 P. M., L. M. T., No. 26 West 16th-st.

PARENTS WISHING THEIR CHILDREN to acquire a thorough knowledge of the rudimental and higher English branches, can secure the services of an experienced visiting teacher, who makes those branches a specialty, by addressing KAPPA, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE—A desirable full sized four-story high-stoop house, in complete order, for sale cheap; do. near St. James Hotel.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, for sale cheap; do. on 46th-st., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone, on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., for sale very cheap; stable if wanted. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, well built, convenient and well furnished. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 60th-st.

$14,000.—A SMALL BROWN-stone house, in a first-class location. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$27,000 FOR LARGE FIRST-CLASS house on col., col. lease.

HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, on Lefferts-st., between Grand and Classon avs.; the finest location in Brooklyn, being surrounded by first-class suburban residences, between two car routes and near Dr. Duryea's Church; the house is 21x45 feet, contains 13 rooms, including bath-room and alcove, 2 fine store-rooms, 13 closets, 5 stationary washstands, with hot and cold water, fine bath-room, 2 water-closets, elevated oven range, stationary tubs; kitchen wainscotted; butler's pantry; cellar cemented and plastered; fine heater; plate-glass to all windows; iron gates and bars front and rear to lower story; ceilings high; cornices heavy, everything in perfect order throughout. Lot 21x137; fine yard, with six grapevines, flowers, &c. Will exchange for a brick or frame house between Fort Greene-place and Bedford, Fulton and De Kalb avs., or sold at a low figure. Permits to see the premises on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or J. N. WYCKOFF, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price, $9,500; possession given. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND DAIRY farm, 210 acres, fine improvements, well fruited and watered, near village and depot, Newburg Railroad, Orange County, for sale exceedingly cheap; terms easy; others all sizes, prices and localities.

J. C. QUACKENBUSH,
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY-SEAT—GREAT BARGAIN ON Sound, two hours out; buildings, ten acres, plenty fruit; one hour New-Haven Road. J. ANDREWS, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS private house, delightfully located on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., to a strictly private family; possession given by the 15th. Address, with full name and reference, Box No. 4,687 Post-office. Price, $6,000 per year, or $600 per month until May 1.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE IN EAST 83D-st., $1,100; new cottages in 107th-st., near Boulevard, $450. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, N. Y.

INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH,

AT

SIX PER CENT. per annum; compounded January and July.

A limited number of SPECIAL ACCOUNTS will be opened, and interest allowed on the daily balances. Checks paid at sight without the pass book, in this department only.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK Horse, 16 hands 3 inches high, suitable for a dog-cart; makes a splendid saddle horse; is perfectly sound, and can be driven in double harness. To be seen at private stable No. 238 East 20th-st.

CARRIAGE—SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY FOR sale at a very low price; made by Lawrence. Can be seen at No. 160 East 33d-st., or apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NO. 3 [illegible], NEAR 31ST-ST.—To rent, with board, a superior suite of front rooms on second floor, newly furnished, suitable for a small family. Also, corresponding suite on third floor. Unquestionable references offered from parties vacating the above suite.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, neatly furnished, to let, without board, at No. 52 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and in the immediate vicinity of the leading uptown hotels; family private. Unexceptionable references given and required.

HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, in private family, with choice private table; home comforts; also one room, for gentleman, with board. Call at No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—A SUITE OF rooms to let, furnished, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; also a third-story front room, suitable for gentleman and wife.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to families or single gentlemen, with good board; house and location first class; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 25 EAST 9TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR from University-place; handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor to rent, with or without board; references given and required.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, FINE furnished rooms in a house with all modern improvements, for one or more gentlemen; price from $3 up. No. 65 East 12th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome second floor; private table if desired; or let in suites. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO VERY handsome and convenient floors for families; private table; good attendance. To responsible parties only, by season or year.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; private family; location pleasant. Apply at No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SITting-room, connecting with bed and bath-rooms, suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. References required.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR NOT, BATH-room floor in a private house, to a couple of adults; references exchanged. No. 336 West 32d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; with or without board.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 8 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with board, at Orange, N. J., a very short distance from Brick Church Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad; suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms to suit; private family. Address BOARD, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A GREAT VARIETY OF VERY FINE new pianos, of best make, very low for cash. Sold on monthly payments, rented, and rent applied on purchase. Twenty second-hand pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MISS M. LOUISE HOLDEN, PIANIST, will accept a few more private pupils. Terms $25 per quarter. Address Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship

TYBEE,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............Sept. 29

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE. FREIGHT LOW.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship

BIENVILLE,

J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot. Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY

AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DUTCH BULBS.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., New-York, 10,000 choice assorted hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and narcissus.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON having left Liverpool per Cunard steamer Cuba, on Saturday, 3d September, will, upon her arrival in New-York, give a series of

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

the first of which will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor BRIGNOLI,
the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER,
the Baritone of the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Mr. HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
the world-renowned Violin Virtuoso.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13,

MAN and WIFE. First production of a powerful original play in five acts, based upon Wilkie Collins' famous novel, entitled

MAN AND WIFE.

New scenery, new music, unique effects. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Mathison, Brown, Bascomb, Beekman, Burnett, Clark; Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Claxton, Roberta Norwood, &c., &c.

FIRST MATINEE of MAN AND WIFE, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 1½ o'clock. SPECULATORS and others are notified that all tickets RESOLD or purchased on the sidewalks will be STOPPED at the DOOR.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francais.

Director.................................J. GRAU

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH,

with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will make her debut in America

ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 20,

when will be presented Goethe's sublime creation,

FAUST.

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH in her unrivaled role of GRETCHEN.

A subscription list for the Seebach season of twenty-four and twelve nights is now open at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

as

RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1870.

Complimentary testimonial by the Grand Army of the Republic to WILLIAM H. POPE, the Recitationist.

SEVEN GREAT RECITATIONS.

Mme. Monzocchi, Signor Randolfi, Harry Sanderson, George W. Morgan, and the Harmonic Club of Hoboken will assist in the entertainment.

Admission, 50 cents.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

No. 723 6th-av., is now open for Balls, Concerts, Weddings, &c., at greatly reduced prices. For balls in September, $50; October, $75; November, $80.

Lyric Hall surpasses in elegance and general convenience all others in the city. Open day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

SIG. G. RONCONI, MELODRAMATIC ARTist of the Italian Opera, informs his friends and the public generally that he will resume his lessons at his residence, No. 75 Lexington-av. Circulars to be had at the principal music-stores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner of Court and State sts., entrance on State-st. The Academy is now open for the season. Send for a circular. Great alterations have been made during the Summer. The rooms, beautifully frescoed by that unapproachable artist, Mr. Charles Th. Benteffare, without exception, the finest in the City of Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes reopen Sept. 13

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Beginners can attend the whole season for $25; twenty lesson tickets, (can be used at any time,) $12; former pupils can attend for the whole season for $12.

Afternoon classes for ladies, misses and masters, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen's evening classes, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 8 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.

The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 59 4TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Elder Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYER'S, No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced married Scotch Presbyterian as coachman; excellent references from former employers. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; has five years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 116 Madison-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman and groom; excellent reference from last employer. Address F. L., No. 218 Wooster-st., third door, rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TORTOISE-SHELL workers; to those of experience and ability good wages will be given, and steady employment. Address A. & K., Box No. 680 Providence, R. I.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN IN THE JOBBING, silk and millinery department. Apply from 12 to 4 at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, FOR the country; good wages. Apply, with references, at No. 1 Exchange-court.

50,000 BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED, one or more in every city, village and neighborhood in the United States, to work at leisure hours for good pay in cash. Pleasant, permanent, honorable employment. Write at once to JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Chicago, Ill. Please mention where you see this.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 323 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $60. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $3,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......................Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE.........................Manager

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the incomparable artiste, KATHI LANNER,

and her unrivaled VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of the latest Ballet Sensation,

URIELLA,

THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.

KATHI LANNER............in............Six Characters

Tableau 1—The Apparition. | Tableau 4—The Compact.
Tableau 2—The Abduction. | Tableau 5—The Conversion.
Tableau 3—The Slave Market. | Tableau 6—Apotheosis.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

Preceded by a popular TERPSICHOREAN MELANGE.

NOTICE—The great

OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,

including the celebrated

MLLES. SILLY AND MONTALAND,

assisted by EIGHTY distinguished artists, have arrived from France, and will make their debut in the United States on

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. [illegible]

in Herve's great [illegible]

LE PETIT FAUST.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN.....................Lessee and Manageress

Grand opening night, MONDAY, Sept. 12.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made in the building, rendering it one of the HANDSOMEST THEATRES IN THE COUNTRY. The company is one of the VERY BEST EVER ORGANIZED, and will appear in TWO SPLENDID PLAYS: A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH, with Edwin Thorne, Harry Jackson, Chas. Parsloe, Jr., J. H. Chatterton, Misses Harris, Eldridge, Wood, and others, in the cast; and the intensely-laughable burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUZING, with Stuart Robson as the ponderously plethoric Crosstree, Miss Lina Edwin, Miss Emma Cline, Misses Herbert, Lewis and others. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

Proprietors..............JOHN KOTCH & BROTHERS.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Popular Orchestral Concerts.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

1. Overture, "Egmont"......................Beethoven
2. Waltz, "Hochzeith Klaenge"..................Strauss
3. Schlummerlied................................Buergel
4. Komarin Kain...................................Glinka
5. Ballet, "Faust"..................................Gounod
6. Vorspiel, "Lohengrin"..........................Wagner
7. Septett, Op. 20..............................Beethoven
Thousand Variations, Schurzo and Finale.
8. Overture, "William Tell".......................Rossini
9. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".........Nicolai
10. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"...............Lumbye
11. Waltz, "Konigslieder"..........................Strauss
12. March, "Dumpfer Storm"........................Piefke

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK,

OF LITTLE FAUST.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY,
AND MR. GEO. L. FOX.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES

MARTHA..........................Mr. GEO. L. FOX

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH having made an arrangement with this society for the GRAND ORATORIO PERFORMANCES to be given with Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, in this City and Brooklyn, during the season, the first rehearsal will take place on MONDAY EVENING next (Sept. 12,) at the rooms of the society (De Garmo's,) 5th-av. and 14th-st.

THOS. L. HARRIS, Secretary, No. 18 East 14th-st.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 3, the steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday 10th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday 10th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday 11th......8:30 A. M.	Saturday 10th....6:30 P. M.
Sunday 11th......6:30 P. M.	Sunday 11th......3:00 P. M.
Monday 12th......4:00 P. M.	Monday 12th......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday 14th..6:30 A. M.	Tuesday 13th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday 15th....7:00 A. M.	Wednesday 14th.10:30 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A RARE OPportunity; a well-established grocery business for sale; a fine brick store 60x32; location on the east side of the Hudson, less than thirty miles from New-York City. For particulars and reasons for selling inquire at No. 46 Harrison-st., New-York. Lease of building nearly four years; rent low.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 368 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY, } Commissioners.
WM. M. TWEED, Jr.

THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Rapid Growth of New-York Since the Year 1800.

Extent and Limits of the City Seventy Years Ago—Its Business and Its Business Men—Its Conveniences and Its Inconveniences—Houses of Worship and Places of Amusement—Public Institutions in Their Infancy—Farm-Houses and Rural Villas—Vast Development and Improvement in Later Days.

Any one who observes in our streets the constant bustle and the varied and ceaseless activity of metropolitan life, at this day, will find it difficult to realize that all this is substantially the work of the present century. No longer ago than the space allotted for the life of one man, New-York was a quiet, plodding City of 60,000 inhabitants, inferior in population to Philadelphia and in wealth to Boston, rivals which it has long since outstripped in both particulars. To those who remain of a generation of men whose memories run back over the greater part of this period, it seems almost a miracle. No one threescore years ago had any conception of what the Metropolis of America was so soon to become. In 1806 a Lutheran church, which was involved in financial difficulties, refused a gift of six acres of land at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, because it was not worth the trouble and expense of fencing. Twenty years later, when the Erie Canal was approaching completion, it began to dawn upon the minds of some that this was destined to be the great commercial centre of the Western World, and in 1823 a clear-sighted seer ventured to predict its future greatness. His vaticination was entitled the *Reverie of a Solitaire; or, a Pisgah View of the Bay of New-York and its Environs One-half a Century Hence.* He boldly prophesied that the population of the City in 1840 would be 260,000; in 1861, it would reach 520,000; in 1875, 800,000; and by the end of the century it would "outvie London," and "excel in numbers, New-Orleans possibly only excepted, any city in the New World."

THE EXTENT OF THE CITY IN 1800.

At the beginning of the present century Greenwich-street ran along the water-front on the North River to Thames-street, and from that point Washington-street extended to Harrison-street, the northern limit of the City. The northern boundary on the East River side was at Rutgers-street, and on the line of Broadway the town was supposed to end at Anthony-street, (now Worth,) where an old frame house with a brick front long stood as a land-mark, easily remembered to this day by the survivors of the older generation. Within this limit the houses were scattered among gardens and vacant lots of considerable size, except at the very lower end of the island, where the stores, warehouses, and principal City residences were located. Beyond Worth-street Broadway was opened as a country road, passing over the stone bridge at Canal-street, past the Vauxhall Gardens, near Broome-street, and through farms and orchards to Sandy Hill, at Astor-place, where a whitewashed fence prevented further progress. The Bowery road ran up the line of the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, where it became the Bloomingdale road, which continued on to Manhattanville, while at Madison-square the old post road to Boston branched off to the east, and wound its way among the hills to Harlem. The streets of the City itself were very irregular, as one may still convince himself by exploring the district between Nassau-street, the East River and Catharine-street. The space between Catharine-street and Corlear's Hook, near the foot of Grand-street, was then occupied by the ship-yards.

BUSINESS MEN AND BUSINESS PLACES.

The business of the City was conducted on a miniature scale then, compared to the extent of its operations in our day, but it must be remembered there were no railroads nor steam-boats, and the Erie Canal was but a dream of Gov. CLINTON'S. Long voyages, at irregular intervals, were made to the West Indies and the ports of Europe, and produce from the country was brought down the river in clumsy barges. The store-houses of merchants fronted on the Hudson below Thames-street, and along the water-front on South-street to Burling-slip. All domestic produce was landed at Coenties-slip, and the Hudson River boats gathered in the Albany basin, just above that point. The dry-goods stores were chiefly on Pearl-street, the auctioneers were collected at Coffee House-slip and Water-street, and the retail shops displayed their wares in William-street, from John to Maiden-lane, and in Broadway, between Wall and Fulton streets. The rent of large stores was from $1,000 to $1,500, and genteel residences could be had for from $400 to $500 a year. It is mentioned by a visitor from Philadelphia, in 1806, that he had heard of one or two houses which let for $1,500 or $1,800 a year; "but then," he adds, "they are very large and elegant, and used as coffee-houses." The merchants and other wealthy citizens lived in State and Broad streets, and the lower part of Broadway. Wall and Nassau streets were occupied largely by lawyers and other professional men, the offices of the former being mostly in the neighborhood of the present Custom-house. It was no uncommon thing for a man actively engaged in business to be thoroughly acquainted with the entire commerce of the City, and those who were engaged in it.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

There were many Dutch houses remaining which stood generally in the midst of vegetable and flower gardens, with their yellow gables overlooking the street, but most of the houses were of more recent date and built in the English taste. Many of these are yet to be seen in the lower streets, and some are still occupied as residences, but by a very different class of tenants from the well-to-do merchants of sixty years ago. Their walls are already crumbling beneath the infectious touch of time, and their iron balustrades are broken and rusty. The public buildings of that day were unpretending structures of brick or gray stone. The City Hall was in Wall-street, on the site of the present Custom-house, and in it were not only the offices of the municipal rulers, but Law Courts as well. On Wall-street, near Broad, was the principal watch-house, and the Custom-house was the old Government building, fronting the Bowling-green, which had been built on the site of Gov. STUYVESANT'S famous Whitehall, as a residence for President WASHINGTON, and occupied for some time by Gov. CLINTON. Several of the public institutions were in the Commons, or Fields, which then were filled with stately shade-trees. The present Hall of Records was a debtor's prison; near where the old City Hall stands the Bridewell then stood, the receptacle of the City's criminals. The State Prison was at Greenwich, and the only Almshouse the City needed was a brick building near the site of the Court-house in the City Hall Park. The Hospital at Duane-street was completed and answered all the wants of the citizens in that particular. A new almshouse was built on Chambers-street in 1806, and twenty years later the stones of the Bridewell prison were used in the construction of the Tombs, and that grand system of public institutions of which New-York is so justly proud, was begun on the islands of the East River. In the early part of the century the City had four markets—the Old Exchange, at the foot of Broad-street, the Fly Market, on the East River, near the foot of Maiden-lane, the Oswego Market, at the other end of Maiden-lane, on Broadway, and the Hudson, or Bear Market, where the old barracks known as Washington Market now stands. The principal public houses were known as coffee-houses and taverns, the term hotel being monopolized by one or two establishments. The City Hotel, the most pretentious of all, stood on the west side of Broadway, where MARTIN KRIGIER'S Dutch tavern had once been, and in later days the King's Arms tavern and BURNS' Coffee-house. The leading coffee-houses were the Tontine and Phenix, in Wall-street. Smaller taverns were numerous in Nassau, Fulton and other streets. The Post-office was a room twenty-five feet by fifty-five, in the basement of the Postmaster's house, at the corner of William-street and Exchange-place. Opposite the Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau-street, now the Post-office, was the building of the Society Library, which was regarded as an architectural ornament to the City. There were three banks for the convenience of moneyed men, the New-York Bank, the United States and the Manhattan.

CHURCHES.

New-York was then, as now, a city of churches, and the more compact portion of the town bristled all over with spires. The old Dutch Church—not the original edifice, indeed, but one which had served for the pious uses of the Dutch population when no second sanctuary was needed—still stood in Garden-street, (Exchange-place,) though the interposition of Water and Front streets cut off its pleasant outlook upon the waters of the bay. The Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau-street, had been restored to its devout worshipers, after its desecration by the British into a ghastly prison-house, and afterward into a circus, for their profane and blustering cavalry. The North Dutch Church, at the corner of William and Fulton streets, since famous for its noon-day prayer-meetings, completed the places of worship in which the devotees of the reformed faith, brought by the early settlers from Holland, gathered for their Sabbath devotions, and in which the homely Dutch language was still the vehicle of their prayers and exhortations. The established faith of England had been planted in the City a century before, and besides Trinity Church, which was in the midst of the aristocratic dwellings of its worshipers, had built St. Paul's, (still standing in its original form,) St. George's Chapel, in Beekman-street; Christ Church, in Ann-street, and Grace Church, at the corner of Rector-street, the humble ancestor of its aristocratic namesake in Broadway. The Lutherans had a small but substantial stone sanctuary at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, and their brethren of the German Reformed faith conducted their services in their native tongue in a building which had once been used as a theatre in Nassau-street, near John. The Presbyterians had now got a firm foothold in the City, and had a stone edifice among the stately mansions of the upper end of Wall-street, and a "brick meeting-house" in the "Vineyard," on Beekman-street. The Scotch Presbyterians had built a church in Cedar-street, and the Reformed Scotch Presbyterians had located their fane in Chambers-street. The oldest Baptist church was in Gold-street, near Fulton, surrounded by residences of the wealthy and substantial citizens of Golden Hill, while two other sanctuaries of the same denomination had been lately built, one in Rose-street, and the other in Oliver-street. The disciples of WESLEY, too, were now a flourishing sect, and had a goodly chapel, where the John-street church still stands, in the midst of the haunts of commerce, and two lesser places of worship in the suburbs of the City, one in Forsyth and the other in Duane-street. The Quakers were in Little Green-street, now Liberty-place, the Moravians in Fulton, near William, and the Catholics in Barclay-street, each with a single place of worship. These, with one modest frame building at Greenwich, and another at Harlem, sufficed for the wants of the citizens, devout as they undoubtedly were at that time, whatever they may be at this day. Of these sacred buildings but three remain, and one of these is devoted to the profane uses of the Post-office Department. As a rule each church had its own little burying-ground, but the Jews, the negroes and the abject poor were favored with exclusiveness in these last resting places. The Jewish cemetery was along the eastern side of Chatham-street, the negro burying-ground at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and the Potters-field at Washington-square.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The only theatre which the City boasted, was the Old Park, on Park-row, then in the first flush of its youthful glory. Its predecessors had been plain and humble stopping places of the Thespian muse, but this was a temple deemed worthy of her permanent abode, and for many years she smiled serenely on its fortunes. Other places of amusement were in public gardens, located in the suburbs, generally known as mead gardens, from the name of a popular beverage dispensed as profusely as lager-beer is at many places of resort in these degenerate times. At the Vauxhall Gardens, which at this time were near the present Broome-street, most of the public festivals took place, and on those occasions the population of the City gathered on Bunker's Hill, or Bayard's Mount, near the junction of Grand and Centre streets, to witness the fire-works. On the banks of the North River, at Greenwich, were the Indian Queen's and TYLER'S Gardens. KIP'S Farm, on the east side of the island, a mile or so from the City, though not a public resort, was much visited on account of its cool and shaded walks and its profusion of fruit-trees and flowers. Out-of-town taverns were of course resorted to by the young bucks of the time to indulge in revelries and carousals which could hardly pass unnoticed in the City. The most popular of these were the Strawberry Hill House, on the Bloomingdale road, not far from Thirty-fourth-street, and HAZZARD'S, on the Harlem road, at Eighty-fourth-street. This road, running nearly along the line of Third-avenue, above Twenty-fifth-street, was the popular drive for those who had fine equipages or fast horses to display. The Belvidere Club had a fine house and grounds, overlooking the East River, at the corner of Cherry and Montgomery streets.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

The means of travel were suited to the wants of the time, which is more than can be said at the present day. There were three lines of stages which left the City at short intervals. One of these started from BAKER'S tavern, at the corner of Wall and New streets, and ran up along the Hudson River to Greenwich. The others left the Bull's Head tavern, which stood on the present site of the Bowery Theatre, and took a common route until they reached Madison-square, whence one took the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville and the other the Boston road to Harlem. The fare to Harlem was twenty-five cents. There were two ferries to Brooklyn, which was then a small village, one from the Fly Market-slip and the other from the foot of Catharine-street, but a ferry in those days meant a place where the river was crossed in an ordinary row-boat, and it was a quarter of a century yet before the first steam ferry-boat was put upon the East River. There was also a ferry of this primitive character to Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, one to Elizabethtown, and one to Staten Island. The stages and ferries constituted the only means of getting out of the City, except by the merchant vessels in the harbor, and a journey to Philadelphia, Albany or Boston was an arduous undertaking. To go to Europe required a tedious voyage of six weeks at least. The City was supplied with water from brackish wells within its limits, or the ponds and streams which were dispersed over the island. There was a reservoir at the corner of Broadway and White-street, into which a supply was forced by pumps, and a few years after the beginning of the century, the Manhattan Water Company was organized and built a reservoir on Chambers-street which was filled from wells in the neighborhood by similar means. The Fire Department consisted of one engineer and several wardens, while the working force was made up of volunteer companies of citizens, who worked small hand-engines, or carried buckets. Every householder was obliged to keep a number of leathern buckets on hand, which were furnished by the City. There were as yet no public schools, but seven daily papers were published, besides the *Weekly Museum* and the *Churchman's Magazine*.

THE SUBURBS.

Some of the general features of the island, beyond the City limits, have already been mentioned. The diversity of hill and valley, of pond and stream, had not yet been obliterated. From Worth-street to Murray Hill was a series of well-cultivated farms, with here and there the stately villa of some wealthy citizen. Beyond Murray Hill, which was surmounted by a stately mansion, in the midst of a thick grove of trees, were the barren heights and rocky ridges which have, within these last twenty years, been transformed into the verdant beauties of Central Park. Across the island, in the neighborhood of Canal-street, was a low, marshy strip, which, beginning with the green expanse of Lispenard's meadows on the west, ended in a deep pond of clear fresh water called the Collect, where the Tombs now stands, from which a stream found its way to the East River near Peck-slip. The name of the pond was derived from the Dutch Kalckhook, or shell point, the place originally containing vast deposits of shells. All this space was filled up with earth from neighboring hills within the next twenty years. Among the suburban mansions were Col. RUTGERS' superb seat near the Belvidere Club grounds on the East River; Col. BARCLAY'S country-seat to the east of Worth-street, Kip's Farm still further up, the residence of ANDREW MORRIS to the east of Bond-street, and the Minthorne Mansion near by the last mentioned. On the west side LEONARD LISPENARD had a large estate and a fine mansion below Canal-street, while above was the Richmond Hill estate, formerly the sumptuous residence of AARON BURR. Above Bleecker-street were the suburban villas of ASTOR, NEILSON, BEEKMAN and RHINELANDER. On the Hudson River had formerly been the extensive estate of PETER WARREN, whose son-in-law, the Earl of ABINGDON, had sold his share of fifty-five acres for $2,200. This was located near the beginning of Eighth-avenue. Further up, on the Bloomingdale road, was here and there a country mansion, but the Island, between Sixtieth-street and Manhattanville, was hardly inhabited.

It is useless to attempt to trace the rapid and complicated growth of the City since that time. We have the result before us in the long lines of wharfs, crowded with shipping from all parts of the world: the net-work of railroads which diverge from this point to cover the face of the continent, and bring its produce to our warehouses; in our broad avenues and streets, paved and lighted, and lined with stores and dwellings of every grade; our organized army of Police; our Fire Department, which renders an extensive conflagration no longer possible; our magnificent aqueduct and reservoirs, which supply the City with an abundance of the best water; our churches and public institutions, the creation of so short a time, and yet so numerous and complete. To give any adequate idea of the stupendous growth of the Metropolis in every department, it will be necessary to take them up in detail, which may furnish us with the material for future articles.

THE FIRST WARD TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Testimony of Eye-Witnesses to the Occurrence—Verdict of the Jury—Rickel Committed to the Tombs—His Version of the Shooting.

Coroner FLYNN, yesterday morning, investigated the circumstances attending the death of CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, who was shot by VALENTINE RICKEL, a watchman, employed at No. 78 Washington-street, on Monday evening last. The inquest was held at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house. The room in which it was held was well filled by the friends of the deceased. His grief-stricken sisters were there in mourning, and were accompanied by most of those who were detained as witnesses of the tragedy. VALENTINE RICKEL, the prisoner, was present, and was guarded by a *posse* of detectives for the purpose of preventing his escape, and of securing him against the vengeance of HIGGINS' friends. He was very calm, and watched the proceedings without the slightest visible nervousness. His counsel was retained at a fee of $500 by Mr. BABBITT, in whose employ the prisoner had been for six years. The first witness called was

MARY ANN MARSHALL, who testified as follows: I reside at No. 73 Washington-street; on Wednesday evening I met the deceased, CHRISTIE HIGGINS, under the awning of BABBITT'S store; we began to waltz; on turning round we knocked against the door of the factory; the watchman, VALENTINE RICKEL, was coming out at the time with a beer-measure in his hand; he asked CHRISTIE what he was doing; the latter replied nothing; he then called CHRISTIE a son of a ——, after which he took out a revolver and held it about a foot from deceased's head and fired on him; the deceased fell and the watchman went inside, locking the door; some men came and took the deceased to the other side of the street.

JOHN ELDER, the next witness, said: I reside at No. 57 Washington-street; on Monday evening I was walking down Washington-street and saw four persons standing at the door of BABBITT'S store; saw the watchman come out of the wicket with a pistol in his hand, and saw him fire; one or two girls called out that RICKEL had shot CHRISTIE; I ran over; he was on the ground; with the assistance of others, I took the body to the other side of the street, opposite No. 59 Washington-street.

MARY HAYES testified: Reside at No. 61 Washington-street; on Monday evening, at nine o'clock, was standing at No. 53 Washington-street; CHRISTIE HIGGINS and TOM SHIELDS came along, and TOM caught my hand, while CHRISTIE took my shawl and put it on his own shoulders; I followed them as far as Morris-street, where they entered a liquor-store and had a drink; they came out again and went down Morris-street; I turned back; CHRISTIE and TOM followed me, and passed me; I ran after CHRISTIE a couple of yards; immediately afterward, while I stood under the awning, I heard a noise, and JANE SHIELDS told me that CHRISTIE was shot; I was fifteen yards from deceased at the time.

ALBERT WILLIAMS, of No. 73 Washington-street, was called at this point and began a statement concerning the threats made from time to time by the prisoner against little children and others who were in the habit of playing beneath BABBITT'S awning. On more than one occasion he said that he would shoot them if they continued annoying him in that manner.

The counsel for the defense objected to any further testimony of the kind, and ALBERT was then withdrawn.

JANE SHIELDS was called to furnish corroboratory testimony.

MARTIN COONEY, of No. 63 Washington-street, testified as follows: Was playing under the awning on the night in question with some girls, as was also the deceased; heard the pistol-shot, and on looking around saw the watchman holding a pistol in his right hand and a beer can in his left; he stood about a foot from deceased, who was lying on the ground bleeding; I was not near enough to hear the conversation before the shooting.

JOHN CROGAN deposed: Saw the watchman and deceased standing close to each other, but could not say accurately what conversation passed between them; saw CHRISTIE throw the shawl off his shoulders, and saw the watchman put the pistol to his throat and fire.

ROBERT RAMSEY, being sworn, said: Am a Police officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; on Monday night last, about nine o'clock, I was on post on Rector-street; at the corner of Washington-street a boy came and told me that CHRISTIE HIGGINS had been shot; I went to the scene of the trouble and found deceased lying on the sidewalk; I thought he was dead and gave the alarm for another officer; GRACE came to my assistance; I left him in charge of the body and went to BABBITT'S; the prisoner appeared at the door; I asked him if he killed the man then lying on the sidewalk; his reply was that he could not help it; he said he knew that something was to happen and he had dreamed that he was a Prussian soldier and that there was a lot of Frenchmen after him; I asked him for the pistol; he gave it me; I told him he would have to come to the Station-house with me, and I took him out a back door into West-street; I again asked him why he shot the deceased; he said because deceased had always been troubling him; before he opened the door I had to knock very hard upon it for two or three minutes; there were three or four persons outside while I did so.

Deputy Coroner SHINE then read his deposition of the post-mortem examination which he made on the body of the deceased. He found a pistol-shot wound of the neck in the median line an inch and a half above the sternum; the direction of the wound being backward and upward; the ball was found lying in the spinal canal.

The jury rendered a verdict that the man came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of VALENTINE RICKEL.

RICKEL made the following version of the affray:

"I have been droubled mit dose fellers every evening for a long time; dey comes und dance und make plenty noise every night; und ven I dells dem to go away dey spheaks bad names to me; I never had any row mit HIGGINS before, und I don't fight mit him until the night he dance mit de lady by de door; das was die first time."

RICKEL was run over to the Tombs by the Officers, RAMSEY and HAYES. On their way over an attempt was made to get hold of the prisoner, but it was frustrated by the Police.

Personal Violence at Yorkville.

About 10 o'clock on Friday night WILLIAM MCMANUS, of No. 1,526 Third-avenue, was attacked in the lager-beer saloon of JOHN FOLEY, at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, by a party composed of THOMAS BUTLER, MICHAEL BARRY, JERRY LYNCH, and three others. The attack was instigated by LYNCH. MCMANUS was struck on the head, after which he was badly beaten and kicked. BARRY was arrested by Officer COWAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct. LYNCH and BUTLER attempted to rescue the prisoner, and beat the officer badly, but were finally conveyed to the Station-house. BUTLER and LYNCH are alleged to have been connected with the recent murder of young CONNOLLY at Allen's Point. The prisoners were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice BIXBY, and were committed to await the result of MCMANUS' injuries.

Funeral Honors to Col. Monroe.

The funeral of the late Col. JAMES MONROE took place from his late residence, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning. The casket containing the remains was placed in the centre of the great hall of the old mansion, upon whose walls were suspended portraits of members of the ROBINSON and MONROE families. Numerous old acquaintances and friends of the deceased were present. Among them were seen representatives of the best families in New-York. The funeral services were quite impressive, Drs. BEARD and WARREN officiating. The pall-bearers were Col. Leslie, Gen. Satterle, Major-Gen. Delafield, Gen. Brown, Gen. Henry Brewster, Moses H. Grinnell, James W. Gerard, J. R. Broadhead, and James J. Roosevelt. The remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

The Work Nearly Completed—The City Population Less than 1,000,000—Adventures of Enumerators—Interesting Incidents.

It is expected that the census of this City will be wholly completed during the present month, and that the large mass of statistics relating to the growth of the Metropolis, &c., will be safely intrusted to the custody of the Census Bureau at Washington. It is pretty certain that the population will not exceed 950,000, as reported by the enumerators. The reports alleging that the latter have performed their duties in a slovingly, inefficient manner, are entirely refuted at the United States Marshal's office. It is claimed that care was taken to watch those who were suspected of being untrustworthy, and that the suspicions against them were found to be groundless in every instance.

The enumerators, in their untiring search for names and other information, still continue to meet with queer individuals and queer incidents, among which may be considered the following:

In an uptown ward in the centre of a row of tenement-houses, a portion of one of which he occupies with his family, lives an Irish citizen, who is the happy possessor of $250,000 in real estate and $45,000 in personal property. He lives, "barrin'" the "style," like one of the landed proprietors in his own native isle. He is said to have landed on these shores a poor man. His wealth is no secret in the neighborhood, nor does he wish to conceal it.

On the top floor of another tenement-house was found a French woman with a large family. Her husband was a laborer. They had but lately emigrated to this country, and were ignorant of any language save their own. There were none of their countrymen living in the house or their immediate neighborhood, and they were therefore completely isolated from any society but their own. Upon being addressed in her native tongue the woman seemed to be delighted, and Monsieur was overwhelmed with civility. She said it afforded her so much relief to find some one to talk to, as her husband did not return from work until evening, and they had no acquaintances among French residents, and she had no one to talk to except her children, of whose childish prattle she sometimes tired. On being asked as to how she made her wants known among her neighbors, she said that she did so by means of a pantomime which she had invented. When she went to the grocer's she pointed out the different articles she wanted to purchase, and in like manner she made known her wants to the different persons with whom she came in contact.

Next door to the residence of two old maids, aged respectively fifty-nine and sixty, was discovered an old Scotch bachelor of seventy years, who was sole resident of a three-story house. When he was asked if there were any other inmates, he said that he was keeping bachelor's hall, and that he managed to get along without female assistance. One family gravely answered all the questions, and at the end innocently inquired how many times a month the census was taken. The reason assigned for the inquiry was that they had lived in three different districts within the month, and had been enumerated in each. More difficulty in obtaining a response to the questions was met with from a rich Englishman—who had amassed a fortune in this country—and who considered that the questions were very impertinent, and that they "'ad a much better way of doing the thing in England than hin America." A contrast was found in another rich individual, who called in his book-keeper to his assistance to find the exact amount of his possessions.

An American widow, with a family of seven children, was found, who worked at daily labor in a hat factory and sent five of her children to school, the other two not being old enough to attend. Next door an Irish laborer and wife, with six children, were living. None of the family could read or write, and none were attending school. A man in the Sixteenth Ward was strangely anxious to escape enumeration. He was traced from one part of the house to the other, and was finally captured in the yard, where he was pointed out by one of the inmates of the house. In the Eighteenth Ward a house was entered that was occupied by an old woman and her son, a fellow who inspired the census-taker with no desire to meet him alone on a dark night.

"What is your occupation?" asked the census-taker, looking at him.

"I'm a thief, and I don't care who knows it," answered the man gruffly.

The census-taker believed that the man spoke truly, and cast an anxious glance at the door; but he repeated the question, however, with a faint smile.

"A thief," said the man half angrily, "and if the Police can catch me, why let them; nobody can prove that I ever stole anything, whether I have or not."

"Had you no other occupation before you became a —— thief?" said the census-taker.

"No; I never did anything else in my life," said he, with a frown; after which the census-taker left the man and his old mother, who, during the colloquy, was sitting in a corner apparently indifferent to the conversation.

Another census-taker interviewed a woman whose family might be set down as belonging to the vagabond order. The conversation was something like this:

CENSUS-TAKER—What is your occupation?

WOMAN—I work myself to the bone trying to get something to eat in the house and to pay the rent.

CENSUS-TAKER—What does your son do, (a man of twenty-two,) or what is his trade?

WOMAN—He never had any trade, and he don't do anything to my knowledge but get drunk and come home and abuse his mother.

CENSUS-TAKER—What does your daughter do? (a girl of eighteen, who looked on with a simper on her face.)

WOMAN—She used to work in a factory, but she don't do anything now but to gad the streets and leave me to do the work.

CENSUS-TAKER—Do the two children go to school?

WOMAN—No, Sir, I've tried to make them go to school, but a regiment of soldiers couldn't keep them there, so I let them go where they please, and maybe they'll live to repent it."

A happy contrast to this household was that of a matron who had reared a large family, among which was an editor, a merchant, a book-keeper and several educated and ladylike daughters, who, from the respectful attention paid by them to the mother, showed that matronly authority had been strongly asserted in their childhood. A singular coincidence was met with in taking the census of the family of an Ex-Californian, who had just returned to his home that day, and who stated in 1860 he had been to California, and returned just in time to answer the questions for the census compiled that year.

A deformed man who had not been off his bed for years, and whose wants were attended to by an aged woman who was herself almost helpless, was found in a little back room up three flights of stairs. The man was supported by a small annuity, and the woman was paid out of it for her services. A little woman about three and a half feet in height was found in occupation of two large rooms and carrying on successfully the business of dress-making. She gave her age cheerfully, and left no impression of doubt on the mind of the census-taker.

A remarkable instance of the prolongation of life under peculiar and distressing circumstances was found in the case of GEO. W. MARK, who, after being wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, lay seventy hours on the battle-field without surgical aid. In his unfortunate condition all he had to sustain life was some crackers which he had in his haversack. His wound was in the head, the bullet lodging in the base of the brain, where it remains to this day. His wounds were [illegible] when found, and the head has been discharging matter to within a few months. One side is paralyzed and he is subject to fits. He can only sleep on his face; if he falls asleep on his side or back the fits are brought on. The Government allows him the full pension of $25 per month. The family are Kentuckians, and his aged mother and two sisters are in constant attendance upon him. He served in the Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, when he received his unfortunate wound. The ladies of the Union Relief Association have found him, and are doing everything in their power to ameliorate his condition.

Entering a boarding-house, the landlady, who seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the personal histories of her boarders, answered all the questions to the satisfaction of the census-taker. Asking her if there was any one living with her on the 1st of June, who had since left, she replied: "Yes, Sir, there was one, and he was more fortunate than the rest of my boarders," and she related the following story, substituting fictitious names for the real ones:

James Duffie came to this country from that green isle that has sent so many of her sons to our shores. He arrived at Castle Garden about a year ago, and being a smart and energetic young man, he soon found employment as a clerk in the dry-goods business, at which he had served an apprenticeship at home, in a fashionable retail dry-goods store on Broadway. He soon became a favorite with the ladies, who finding him a comely young fellow and one who was never too tired to take down from and put up goods on the shelves to suit their little feminine whims and fancies, brought him out whenever he was not too much occupied from among the throng of handsome clerks in the establishment to wait upon them. One day Miss Flora Brown, a blushing maid of sixteen, walked into the store intent upon purchase. She was met at the door by James, who, with great suavity, inquired her wants. They were explained and attended to to her perfect satisfaction. Not only was she pleased with the dress-pattern which she bought from the clerk, but took a sudden fancy to him, which resulted in matrimony. The landlord concluded the story by saying: "He that wasn't worth a dollar over his salary as a dry-goods clerk is married to a beautiful young lady, of a rich and respectable family, who live in a big brown-stone house up-town, and they are off on a bridal tour."

American Institute Exposition.

The attendance at the Fair last evening was much larger than it has been on any day or evening since the opening. The exposition is now fully under way and bids fair to be one of the most interesting and instructive exhibitions ever gotten up by the American Institute. The number of new inventions, both useful and ornamental, is unusually large, and will well repay examination.

A great variety of new entries were made yesterday, among them a new adding machine, invented by Mr. FOWLER, which claims competition with WEBB'S famous adder. JOHN MATTHEWS, the soda manufacturer, yesterday placed on exhibition beautiful models in silver and marble of his invention for manufacturing and disbursing soda-water.

The Department of Machinery is now very large, and two engines, one of eighty and the other fifteen horse-power, were in operation yesterday.

On Wednesday next the fruit and floral exposition will commence, for which valuable prizes are offered.

An $8,000 Fire in Canal-Street.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire originated on the third floor of the building at No. 355 Canal-street, corner of Wooster-street, occupied by NATHAN & MULLINS, manufacturers of imitation hair. It was caused by a spark falling from an iron used by one of the workmen, who ran away crying fire, instead of smothering it, as he could easily have done. In an instant the whole floor was in a blaze, and although the engines were promptly at work, the entire floor and the attic were burned out. The loss of NATHAN & MULLINS is estimated at $5,000; insured for $1,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and $750 in the Mechanics', of Brooklyn. The first and second floors were occupied by THOMAS & J. G. JOHNSON, straw goods and millinery dealers, they also being lessees of the building. Their stock was damaged by water to the extent of about $2,000, fully covered by insurance in City companies. The building will require $1,500 for repairs. It is fully insured. The fire attracted a vast crowd of people to the vicinity, and order was preserved with great difficulty by the Eighth Precinct Police, under Capt. MCDERMOTT and Sergt. PICKETT.

Immigration.

The report from Castle Garden this week shows a large increase in the number of alien passengers. The total is 4,635, which is more than has been reported any week since the Franco-Prussian war. The arrivals are principally from Liverpool and Glasgow, and embrace Irish, English and Scotch, with a very few Germans. The arrivals were as follows:

Sept. 4—Steam-ship City of Antwerp, Liverpool	627
Sept. 4—Steam-ship Brittannia, Glasgow	240
Sept. 5—Ship Emerald Isle, Liverpool	342
Sept. 6—Steam-ship City of London, Liverpool	715
Sept. 6—Steam-ship Russia, Liverpool	229
Sept. 6—Steam-ship Manhattan, Liverpool	502
Sept. 6—Steam-ship Tillie, San Domingo	34
Sept. 7—Steam-ship Lafayette, Havre	299
Sept. 7—Steam-ship Italy, Liverpool	716
Sept. 7—Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana	27
Sept. 8—Steam-ship Nebraska, Liverpool	106
Sept. 8—Steam-ship Pennsylvania, London	193
Sept. 8—Steam-ship Australia, Glasgow	602
Sept. 8—Brig Potosi, Cow Bay	1
Sept. 8—Schooner Laura, Nassau	2
Total	4,635

Boat-Race on the Kill von Kull.

A six-oared gig race took place yesterday between the Argonauta Rowing Club, of Bergen Point, and the Neptune, of West Brighton, for the championship of the Kill von Kull. The race was from Factoryville to a stake-boat anchored below the light, and return. Previous to the main race a match was rowed between ELLIS WOOD, the trainer of the Argonautas, and J. BIGLIN, of New-York, the trainer of the Neptunes. WOOD won by about ten lengths. In the six-oared gig race the boats of both crews were thirty inches in width, that of the Neptune being forty-seven feet, and that of the Argonauta forty-six feet in length. The average weight of the *Neptune's* crew was 146 pounds, the Bergen Point men weighing four pounds heavier. In turning at the stake-boat the bow oarsman of the *Argonauta*, which had the inside, struck the stroke of the *Neptune* in the chest with his oar, not injuring him, however, but unsettling his own crew, so as to cause a loss of two or three lengths. On the return the Neptunes came in winners by about three lengths, in 19 minutes 10 seconds. The Argonautas claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday, MICHAEL CORCORAN, who was in custody charged with uttering a counterfeit $20 bill, was discharged, it being shown that he was ignorant about it.

HOMER SNOW, GEO. W. WOOD and ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, petitioners in bankruptcy, were discharged last week by order of Judge BLATCHFORD. Joseph W. Gimbrede, Moses S. Friend, Robert Burgess, Dibold Milleman, David Milleman and Henry Wheeler made application in bankruptcy during the same period.

JAMES HUDSON, aged eighteen years, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of breaking into the premises of ROBERT MCCOMB, No. 541 Ninth-avenue, and stealing $5 in currency. He was detected in the offense.

Music is announced for Monday afternoon at Mount Morris-square, Harlem.

A new building is now being erected for the Seamen's Savings Bank, on the north-west corner of Wall and Pearl streets. It will be entirely of iron, in the French renaissance style, with a Mansard roof, and will be filled in with brick, and rendered thoroughly fire-proof. The height is to be five stories, in addition to the basement. It faces sixty feet on Wall-street, and runs back eighty-four feet on Pearl-street. The cost of the building will exceed, it is said, $500,000, and the richness and beauty of the interior will be equal to that of the exterior. It will be completed next May.

There were 217 males and 810 females provided with employment by the Free Labor Bureau, of which JAMES DONAHUE is Superintendent, during last week.

A friendly French carom game of 500 points up was played by the DION brothers, last night, on Eighth-avenue, adjoining the Grand Opera-house. The highest runs were, JOSEPH, 228; CYRILLE, 192. CYRILLE DION was the winner.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction existing among the Atalanta Boat Club, on account of the judge's decision in the recent six-oared shell race on the Hudson, in which they were defeated by the Gulick Club, the captain of the latter crew, WM. H. SPEAR, has issued a challenge for another race between the two rival rowing organizations.

A party of railroad men, and others visited Lake Mahopac on Friday, for the purpose of inspecting the proposed route of the New-York and Boston Railroad. They returned to this City late last evening, highly pleased with their trip.

JOHN SULLIVAN was held at the Tombs, by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for having, it was alleged, stolen $25 from the coat-pocket of JAMES BURKE, of No. 1 Bergenwood-avenue, Jersey City.

There were no real estate sales yesterday, Saturday being rarely devoted to auction entertainments at the New-York Real Estate Exchange.

The gold market was extremely dull all day yesterday. The fluctuations ranged from 113⅞ to 114¼, and the clearances reported yesterday were but little more than $50,000,000.

THOMAS KELLY was committed by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, for having stolen a case of shoes worth $20 from a truck driven by JOSEPH STUMPF. The property belonged to CLAFLIN & CO.

The body of an old Frenchman named MAYO, aged eighty years, who has preserved a hermit-like state of existence at No. 52 Thompson-street, was found yesterday, by Officer BLACK, of the Eighth Precinct, in the garret in which he had domiciled, in a greatly decomposed state.

HENRY M. BREEZE committed suicide by hanging himself at a trunk-factory, at Nos. 352 and 344 West Forty-first-street. He was found yesterday morning and Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

Yesterday evening a team of horses owned by PATRICK BARRY took fright on West-street and ran into the North River at the foot of Beach-street. One valued at $400 was drowned. The other was rescued.

BROOKLYN.

The tenth anniversary of the Hanson-place Baptist Church will be celebrated today. The church has been repainted and refitted in a fine manner.

About 3 P. M., yesterday, a young man named JAMES MCGHARNEY, residing at No. 58 Main-street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the forehead. The wound, however, was not of a dangerous character. He is supposed to have been insane at the time of the occurrence.

ANN GANNON, a well-known sneak-thief, entered the house of PETER MCGUIRE, on Washington-avenue, on Saturday night, stealing therefrom five silk dresses, worth $100. She was subsequently arrested with the property in her possession.

There were 442 arrests made during the past week.

Two river thieves boarded the bark *Carl Augusta*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River, New-York, and stole a cage containing twenty-seven rice birds, which they conveyed to Brooklyn and attempted to sell in a bird-store in Fulton-street. They were arrested by Officer DOYLE.

NEW-JERSEY.

United States Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, yesterday committed two boys named WM. HOWE and ROBINSON for examination on a charge of having forged several checks. It is said that they are implicated in the stealing of letters from the Post-office box of the Morris Canal Company.

A meeting is to be held at Kunz's Hotel, in West Hoboken, on next Thursday, to consider the proposal of consolidating West Hoboken with Hoboken.

A warrant has been issued by Justice CORRIGAN, of Jersey City, for the arrest of THOMAS MCCAFFERY, a policeman, who is charged with having kicked a little son of JOSEPH CORRELL, an ice-dealer, in the abdomen in a severe manner.

Rev. Father DOANE is expected to arrive home from Europe to-morrow or Tuesday, and his hosts of friends are preparing to give him a reception.

The first trains over the Boonton Cut-off of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be run to-morrow. For a few months only coal trains will pass over; but as soon as the stations are put in order, passenger trains will be put on. The only station now in readiness is Brandes, near Rutherford Park. The stations will be built at Denville, Boonton, Whitehall, Beavertown, Mead's Basin, Paterson, Clifton, Brandes, Sidney, Bergen and Hoboken.

The estate of the late JOHN R. KEARNEY, of Montclair, is estimated to be worth $90,000.

The Temperance Union connected with the Halsey-street (Newark) M. E. Church held a very interesting meeting on Friday night.

Detective DUNN, of Newark, yesterday arrested a man named WM. OLIVER, living at No. 266 Market-street, on the charge of forging an order for ten dollars on a Mr. THOMPSON, of Newark.

Sixty-two car loads of peaches were taken by the New-Jersey Railroad to New-York, yesterday. The season is nearly over.

An inquest was held by Coroner BURNS, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, on the body of JOSEPH B. H. MEITLING, who committed suicide on Friday evening by taking poison. It appeared from the testimony that he had been unfortunate in business, and had become dejected on that account. It was also stated that his wife had reproached him for having married her without informing her of his having had three wives already.

A single scull race took place on the Passaic River, near Newark, yesterday afternoon, between members of the Passaic Boat Club. The contest was won by ED. HARRIS, he having rowed two miles in sixteen minutes and twenty-two seconds. His competitors were Messrs. BENEDICT, KENEDY and CRANE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 10.—American Securities opened quiet and closed steady. Stocks quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92⅜	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅝	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¾	89
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88	88
U. S. 10-40s	84	84
Illinois Central R. R. shares	112½	112½
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic and Gt. Western shares	23½	23½

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 93⅛@93⅝f. for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 3d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. PRODUCE, £31 ₱ ton. 2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 120s. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess; Beef, 118s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—LINSEED-OIL dull. TALLOW firm.

[Advertisement.]

On the Rhine Waltzer, by HANS STRADL, 50c. To be had at the music-stores. Sent post-paid to any address. L. J. CRAMER, No. 254 Bowery, New-York.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	Calm	Clear	65
Portland	S. S. W	Clear	60
Boston	S. W	Cloudy	63
New-York	S. W	Cloudy	66
Philadelphia	S. W	Hazy	68
Wilmington	S. E	Cloudy	68
Washington	S. W	Cloudy	66
Fortress Monroe	N	Clear	68
Richmond	S. W	Clear	68
Charleston	N. E	Clear	87
Savannah	N	Overcast	74
Augusta	N. E	Clear	74
Oswego	N	Bright	66
Buffalo	E	Clear	68
Pittsburg	W	Cloudy	78
Chicago	E	Clear	70
Louisville	N	Cloudy	78
Mobile	S	Clear	78
New-Orleans	N. E	Clear	80
Key West	E	Clear	85
Havana	E	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cronin and infant, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. I. J. Hatch, E. S. Lathrop, C. Machold, D. G. Percival, J. H. Pettinger, G. Germanden, Jos. Beytagh, A. G. Steger, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Martin, Mrs. A. Sears and infant, Miss L. Morgan, M. Elsner, F. A. Lawrence, Robt. Davis, B. Davis, C. B. Bacon, A. Kuhn, Saml. Hoyt, Harris Hoyt, A. S. Hartridge, Mrs. J. M. Coleman and 3 children, Mrs. Jno. H. Austin and 2 children, George Austin, David W. Austin, C. Mosher, R. Porter, C. Porter, G. Porter, H. G. Hoyt, A. Carpenter Hoyt, John Cummings, John Cummings, Jr., Miss E. Cummings, Miss A. Grege, C. M. Slocum, Miss S. Comet, L. Cohn, L. Harris, J. Greenwood, Miss M. Ritch, H. C. Richard, George Crocker, C. H. Beard, M. Cromlin, S. Deutsch.

SEPT. 10.—*In steam-ship India, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Anderson, Arch. Woods and wife, Miss Bradwell, Miss La Jeunesse, Henry P. Churchill and wife, P. Bedes, William M. Greig, Chas. Lutz, John McClurg, E. Freeman, Allen Freeman, Miss M. Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Warren, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Miss Sidney Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds, John Reynolds, Mrs. Smith, H. J. Blis, Wm. F. Gray, Chas. Hespe, Gilman C. Fisher, Mrs. J. B. Allan and 3 children, John Baxter, A. Castery, Miss Anna Micelli, Chas. Lund, F. Brotherson, Charles Anderson, Edward Cheane and wife, John Bayley, wife and child, Miss Isabella McEluse, R. W. Skinner, James Walker.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—A. G. Osborn, Mrs. M. A. Rowe, J. A. Lutz, James Smith, P. Whelan, J. Paulson, P. Meena, Walter Payne, W. A. R. Kerns, M. Dumas, Mr. Colding, G. Armstrong, Mrs. Barker and 2 children, S. F. Davenport, Wm. F. Chatfield, lady and 2 children, Chas. H. Betts, Miss P. J. Betts, M. Lovell, L. B. Tuttle, J. C. Tuttle, A. J. Launsbury, Frank Hayes, Wm. Conklin, Wm. Tuttle, J. F. Ferris, C. T. Clark, lady and 2 children, George M. Thomas, Miss Jennie Wilson.

SEPT. 10.—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Nash and servant, Mrs. R. Ficken, Miss Ficken, Miss Annie Ficken, Miss Maggie Ficken, Charles E. Howe, Francis Greenland, H. Loedel, wife and child, L. Noone and wife, Major Gustavus Von Eckstedt, Juan Naras, J. H. Gormley, M. A. T. McCord, J. K. Cunningham, W. Allison, J. N. Dickson, Louis Hasper, W. Lasser, Hermann Tucker, L. Carl and wife, J. Smidt, Henry Seggerman, Rev. T. Hutchieson, Henry Ficken, Edward Ficken, T. Miller, Mrs. E. P. Osborne.

SEPT. 10.—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. R. T. McGeah, Miss McGeah, E. Myers, Mrs. E. Myers, Mrs. R. Myers, A. Stupe, Miss M. Vada, Miss A. Lewis, Miss S. Lewis, Mr. Smythe, D. Hutchron, J. Mawhinney, A. Jeck, F. H. Dros, J. Koch, E. Solomons, Mrs. E. Solomons, Mrs. T. Foster, Miss F. Foster, Miss S. Foster, J. Tany, J. Shaw and 2 children, Mrs. L. L. Bush, J. McGeah, J. Morris, F. C. Nichols.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 10.—*In steam-ship Aleppo, from Liverpool.*—D. P. Barhajdt and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon, Mrs. W. E. Howard and daughter, Rev. Dr. Cather, C. W. Clark, Mrs. Cather, Miss Cather, F. F. Miles, C. Wyndham, R. B. Dixon, W. H. Kleinschmidt, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Loraine and daughter, C. Waters, H. Wright, R. Edgar, G. Harding, Miss M. Harding, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wolter and 2 children, Mrs. Y. E. Hocke and child, Mrs. M. L. Rider, R. Howden, B. Cocker, George Langbein, F. Penlasse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Raoux and child, H. Eopel, wife and son, Miss C. Winter, Miss Englehardt, C. M. Barton, Mr. Steden, John Fotockfuss, Mr. Aherns, Mr. Haddenhurst, V. W. Ralpps, J. Knox and cousin, J. Huntington, J. B. Bartlett, F. H. Linklater, Miss Schumacker, Mr. Schumacker, C. Kleinschmidt, G. Friend, B. G. Topmatter and son, V. F. Ryder, J. Stewart.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—J. B. Litton and wife, Miss R. Litton, Mrs. E. McDowell, Dr. F. Von Kamp, S. W. Falk, Miss J. Freedlander, J. F. Gleason, Mrs. R. S. Bruns, Miss Annie Porter, N. Ashton and Daughter, Miss Simons, Miss Jane Stewart, Rev. W. H. Clark, Mr. Lebby, Miss Barkley, J. P. Zahrinski, Miss Wilson, W. H. Reynolds, Saml. Buckley, J. Cantwell, C. Plenge, R. C. Barkley and wife.

In steam-ship General Sedgwick, from Galveston.—W. B. Brickell, Capt. Mount, U. S. A., Ensign Paridi, J. G. Hayes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:36 | Sun sets......6:16 | Moon rises. 7:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:26 | Gov. Island..9:15 | Hell Gate. 10:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, Merchants' Steam-ship Line; George Washington, Gage, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. Washington, Wallace, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde; France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships J. J. Southard, Bishop, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Minion, Austin, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Carnavon Castle, (Br.,) Smith, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Hunter, York, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; E. Schultz, Russell, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co; Tidal Wave, (Br.,) Barnes, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brigs Henry H. Seavey, Lee, Havana, J. H. Winchester; Queen of the South, Burns, Havana, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ceres, McCarty, Gottenberg, Brett, Son & Co.; Pedro, Bailes, Jacksonville, Warren, Ray & Co.

Schrs. John Atwood, Galleshaw, Kingston, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Thos. E. French, Doughty, Washington, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.; N. N. Gessner, Egbert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Jas. Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. winds the entire passage. Friday, 11 A. M., lat. 37 37, passed steam-ships Clyde and Herman Livingston, steering S.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, Galveston Aug. 30, via Key West Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. On the 6th, 7th and 8th experienced a strong gale of wind from N. E. and very high sea.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moulden, Liverpool Aug. 28, via Queenstown 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., passed steam-ship Palmyra, bound E.; Sept. 9, at 5:40 A. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Franconia, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship John Sidney, (of Boston,) Bartlett, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Lat. 48, lon. 45, passed within a quarter of a mile of an immense iceberg which was surrounded by a large field of ice. July 24, on Newfoundland Banks, spoke fishing schr. Nemahong, of Provincetown, McLain, who reported having since last report taken a large number of fish; same day schr. Jno. A. Clarke, of do., with 1,200 quintals; same day spoke bark Princess Alice, (Br.,) bound W.; no date, lat. 42, lon. 37 18, bark Lochee, (Br.,) Newcastle, Eng., for Newport, R. I.; was in company with brig Orwell most of the passage; 3d, lat. 42, lon. 62, 12 o'clock, noon, took a breeze from S. E. which increased gradually to a gale until 10 P. M., when it amounted to a hurricane, with a tremendous sea; split sails, carried away rigging, and the cargo in the hold broke and shifted; previous to the hurricane, during some days of calm, a very heavy swell from S. E. was observed, and with in 2 ds. sail of Sandy Hook.

Ship Bolivia, (of Liverpool,) Mercer, Shanghai April 9, with tea to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Hong Kong April 14; from there to Anjier experienced light W. and S. W. winds, with frequent calms; passed Anjier May 28; from thence to 30 63 S., lon. 50 48 E., had moderate S. E. winds and fine weather; from July 2 to July 22, experienced heavy westerly gales, with tremendous sea running; July 10, had a severe gale from N. N. W., which lay the ship's rail under water for two hours; blew the close-reefed main-topsail out of the bolt ropes; the ship lay to under the foot of the main trysail 4 ds.; passed the Cape of Good Hope July 23; crossed the equator Aug. 10; took a pilot from boat Edmund Blunt, No. 2, Barnegat bearing W. ½ S. 15 miles.

Ship Frances Hillyard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Walker, Newcastle, England, 57 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer; 14th ult., lat. 45 13 N., lon. 44 W., spoke ship St. Laurence, from Greenock, for Quebec; 3d, lat. 40 34 N., lon. 67 43 W., had a hurricane commencing at S. E. and veering to N. W. by way of E., during which lost jibboom, foretopgallantmast and yard, split foretopsail and foretopmast staysail.

Ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Took the northern passage and had fine weather up to the Banks. Sept. 3, lat. 42, lon. 66 30, had a hurricane, commencing at E. and going around to S. W., lasting 12 hours; lost lower maintopsails.

Ship N. Boynton, (of Boston,) Palmer, Newport, Eng., 31 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Uno, (Rus.,) Wickander, Antwerp 64 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. On the 3d and 4th inst., experienced a hurricane, beginning at S. E. and ending at W., during which carried away maintopsail, foretopmast, staysail and mizzentopsail.

Bark Levanter, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sherborne, London 63 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Was 41 ds. to the Banks, with strong westerly gales, rain and fog, from thence moderate weather to the 3d of this month; when off St. George's Banks, while pilot on board, lon. 68 W., had a very heavy hurricane, setting in E. S. E., with torrents of rain, which gradually veered to the N. and N. W.; lost and split sails and sustained other damages.

Bark James McCarty, McCarty, Cronstadt 45 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Has been 17 ds. west of the Banks, with light winds and calms; 3d inst., lat. 40.30, lon. 68, had a hurricane from E. to N. W., lasting 16 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbadoes 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sept. 1, lat. 30, lon. 69, had a heavy gale from N. E., lasting 3 ds. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Jennie Cobb, (of Rockland,) Packard, Carthagena and Savanilla 30 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., and 2 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrews,) Savage, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. to J. Warburton & Son. Lost and split sails.

Bark Satellite, (of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Twigg, Iquique April 27, via Pernambuco Aug. 2, with nitrate of soda and wool to order—vessel to J. C. McArthur. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig F. H. Odiorne, (of Pictou,) Horn, Little Glace Bay 14 days, with 443 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer; 3d inst., off George's Shoals, had a hurricane from E. to N.W.; lost and split sails.

Brig Haze, Kelly, Salem.

Brig J. B. Brown, Rose, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C. 5 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Georgia Todd, (of Calais,) Hill, St. George, N. B. 4 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Carney, Pickering, Roundout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Childs, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. James Englis, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. James D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Portland Conn.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Bentley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Partridge, Mooney, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Arthur, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Hartford.

Schr. Richard Low, York, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Bridgeport.

Schr. Armenia, Kief, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Cabinet, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Forrest Home, Hyde, Rosyln.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of London and France, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Mississippi and George Washington, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, Everman, for Philadelphia, Maryland, for Baltimore schr. Lettie Wells, for St. Mary's, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—Sld. bark Neversink, in tow of tug Dupont, for Baltimore. Passed out bark Winnifred, for Rio. United States steamer Brooklyn passed up to Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Red Wing, from Rio; had hurricane 13 hours on the 1st inst.; lost mainsail, and sustained other damage.

Passed out, brigs Mississippi, Atlantic and Sterling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Sld. Britomart, for Corrientes; King Philip, for Liverpool, and Glendove, for Tehuantepec.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—Cld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston; San Salvador, for New-York; Morning Star, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—Cleared steam-ship Lucille, for Baltimore; [illegible], for New-York.

Spoken.

No date, lat. 34 58 N., lon. 75 57 E., spoke ship Falhart, (Br.,) Bombay for [illegible]. July 21, no latitude, &c., bark [illegible], (Dch.,) from Batavia, for [illegible]. Aug. 21, lat. 45 [illegible], lon. 45 50, spoke ship Quita, from Jamaica, for Liverpool. Aug. 22, lat. 44 56, lon. [illegible], passed schr. Abbie Deveraux, bound E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Cunard steamer Scotia, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 8½ yesterday morning.

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